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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
13th June	PENINSULAR	8904	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8904	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	8394		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA	6992
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
19th "	PENINSULAR	8394	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
MEDA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	4th June	12th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	18th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	8th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18 h Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki.	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th June	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 19th June	6 a. m.

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S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, and Bunsh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BEZWADA," 5,000 tons, sailing on or about 20th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERNER	3,901	A. Forestl	1st July	1908.
F FERDINAND	5,948		1st August	1908.
PERSIA	5,894	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908.
AFRICA*	4,596	P. Badesich	1st October	1908.
KOERNER	3,901	A. Forestl	1st Nov.	1908.
BOHEMIA	4829	M. Dabscovich	16th Nov.	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	E. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	6,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*KAISER	2800	Von-Holdt	19th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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The Bank undertakes on behalf of it: Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fungtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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Manager.
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MAGIC PILLS.

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N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 5th June, 1908.

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N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

5th June, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Codicil of RAMJIBHAI MURAJ, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

BANDALLIBHAI HAJIBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant the Surviving Executor of the last Will and Codicil of the above-named deceased residing at Wellington Lines, Bazd Stand, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 8th day of June, 1908.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

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Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

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Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 11A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED for the POST of STATE ENGINEER, Savantvadi State, an experienced L.C.E. Salary Rs. 150.—200 plus Re. 50 T.T.A. p.m. Apply with testimonials to the Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1164, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply with full particulars with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1163, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Re. 10 per annum (inclusive of postage).

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR:	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only restores all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/- and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1849, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with a staff of assistants, possessing RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, do contract. Their premises in Throgmorton Street are in the very centre of the business part of the City, with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—
Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
" Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
" Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
" Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
" Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE
OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS, 275, Main Street, Poona.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA.	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beda, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 4.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A COMPETENT AND HARD-WORKING UNDER-SECRETARY.

SALARY : Rs. 100 per month, with prospects of an Annual Increase of Rs. 25 per month till the salary reaches the limit of Rs. 150 per mensem. Increase to be given on giving full satisfaction to the Association.

DUTIES : To investigate and place before the Association facts and conditions affecting the interests of the cause of Mill Industry coming under the scope of this Association.

2. To carry on such correspondence as the Association may direct for the attainment and furtherence of the aims and objects of the Association.

Persons having the best practical experience in these lines will have preference.

Candidates should apply to the undersigned giving full details of their antecedents and qualifications.

MANGALDAS E. PAREKH,
Honorary Secretary.
AHMEDABAD, DATED 5TH JUNE, 1908.

TO BE LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached ; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply Box No. 1175, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

GENTS' TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

Under the Supervision of Mr. LEWIS, an experienced Cutter of a great repute.

SUITS made within shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which offers the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS : RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES :—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows :—

TO SUBSCR

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

F. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patar, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aynthia, 694 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis will sail to-day for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kirkee, 2,275 tons, Captain T B Watson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain W J Crebbin arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Inchmarlo, 2,636 tons, Captain W M. Folster, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Waroonga 1,608 tons, Captain H. Bamber sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr.....Farewell...R F Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr .....R I Marine
Investigator.....Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H M S Pandora...Capt A P Davidson .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 8.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Blyths Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T M & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dumra.....762 Cathush .....M M & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Jopdene .....2277 Yule .....Bombay Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Kola.....570 Cole.....M M & Co
Lahnan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler.....
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Amcer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Schanzfels ...3558 Bathmann.....W & A Graham & Co
Thornbeck ...2348 Shotton .....Show Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo .....
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 8,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson	A'werp	15-6	F M&Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	.....	N	F F Muir & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	Snow	K'chi	14-6	K N & Co
F Orissa	3523	Kedslie	.....	N	F M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	Jeddah	13-6	B & P S N Co
H Kamaler	1864	Michellien	Z'bar	10-6	A Strandes
K Aleppo	2536	...Hull	.....	13-6	F Muir & Co
L Oceana	3507	Hayward	London	20-6	P & O Co
M Peninsular	3047	Aden	.....	Palmer	13-6 P & O Co
N Glenaffrie	2650	Craig	Baltimore	13-6	W & A G & Co
O Shandon	2466	Stibs	Port Said	20-6	W & A G & Co
P Glomin	2248	Learmouth	M'brough	13-6	K N & Co
Q Eden Hall	2332	Masson	M'Goa	10-6	K Nixon & Co

H W P D

Courland .....760 Ebrahim....M'Goa 10-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahonadi.....547 Ahmed...B'nagar 12-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Shamsudin B'nagar 9-6Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ...524 Mahomed K'chi ...8-6 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson.....N F T Morrison & Co

H W V D

Linga ..... 943 McDiarmid ...K'chi 12-6 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi ...1857 Coates...Mauritius..9-6 B & P S N Co
2 Circassia...4315 Haig...L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino2682 SacconeGenoa 15-6 F & R S NCo
5 Wakamiy Maru3437 Yamawale Kobe 13-6 N Y K
6 Garryvall ...2455 McClure.....N F W & A G & Co
7 Birkhall....2788 Jones . Genoa....11-6W & A G & Co
8 Culna..3963 Maclachlan M'brough 12-6 M M & Co
9 Weissenfels2458 Siebjee K'chi 13-6 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4755 Hide ...Shanghai 10-6 P & O Co
12 Marmora...5239 Weston Shanghai...24-6 P & O Co
15 Wellington.3626Hasking...Hamburg 13-6 J M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Bahadur s	Crebbin	Calcutta, May 27

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Waroonga s.....	Bamber	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Inchmarlo, Folster, for Calcutta.
" Kirklee, Watson, for Calcutta.
" Aynthia, Curtis, for Bangkok, &c,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c,
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
" Singu, for Mazmugos, Karachi and Rangoon.
" City of Karachi, for Marseilles.
" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, for Marseilles.
" Clan Colquhoun, for Havre, Hull, &c,

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY MAY 31.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
Apr. 28	Shandon	Barry	28	Bombay
May 23	Falcon	Berbera	25	Somali Coast
23	H. M. S. Philomel	Berbera	25	Somali Coast
23	Mansourah	Red Sea Ports	26	Red Sea Ports
24	Mayun	Perim	25	Perim
24	C. S. Electra	Perim	27	Perim
24	Vindobona	Trieste	25	Karachi
24	China	London	24	Sydney
25	Max Brock	Hamburg	25	Durban
25	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Ras Abra	25	Ras Abra
25	E.F. Ferdinand	Calcutta	25	Trieste
26	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Ras-el-am	26	Sea
26	St. Berkhud	Mokha	27	Mokha
26	Albouga	New York	26	Singapore
26	Glenlyon	Akyab	26	Fiume
27	Indrapura	New York	27	Japan
27	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa	27	Mussawa
27	Bingrr	D'Jibouti	28	D'Jibouti
27	Nore	Yokohama	27	London
27	Arabia	Bombay	28	London
27	Wisamann	Muralla		
28	Arnold Amrinck	Mombasa	29	Hamburg
28	Kintail	Cardiff		
29	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea		
29	H. M. S. Pandora	Sea	30	Bombay
29	R. Rubattino	Genoa	29	Bombay
29	Australien	Yokohama	30	Marseilles
30	H. M. S. Philomel	Sea		
30	Goeben	Bremerhaven	30	Yokohama
30	Falcon	Berbera		
30	Africa	Benadir Coast		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
31	Holywell	London
June 2	Wildenfels	Antwerp
4	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
5	Dunera	Calcutta
6	Umfuli	Natal

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, left Colombo for Bombay on 6th instant and she is excepted here on 9th instant, at 4 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant; and the same Co's steamer Trieste, left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassea s—77 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee ; 22 bales wool, Chimandas ; 76 bales wool, J Moolchand; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 11 casks condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 400 cwts dillseed, Baner and Kranse ; 4,245 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 14 bales wool, S Kesharmall ; 61 bales wool, Roopchand ; 175 bales wool, B Hurbheram ; 25 bales wool, L Hurbhara ; 70 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 17 bales wool, N Oosman ; 115 bales cotton. E D Sassoon and Co ; 120 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, waste Woolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—65 cwts horns, G Suchedina ; 52 cwts fishmows, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—250 cwts mixvomics, Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Aleppo s—17 cases Ising glass R. Dhanjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—2 bales twist David Sassoon & Co; 13 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—45 bales hemp F. Khoobchand ; 36 bales hemp P. Bhimjee; 50 bales hemp R. Reeve & Co. 792 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus & Co ; 2,500 cwts cottonseed G. Madhowjee & Co.; 3,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros ; 35 bales hemp R. Mancherji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissinfels s—35 bales hemp F. Khoobchand ; 329 bales cotton Gaddum & Co ; 660 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy & Sons ; 72 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 3,607 cwts. bone meal Croft Mody & Co; 2 pots roza oil Valkart Bros ; 40 bales hemp R. Mancherji.

Wellington s—1,154 cwts. Myrabollams R. K. Shah & Co; 259 cwts gum J Nurbheram, 2,000 cwts rapeseed Valkart Bros; 1,008 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 21 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 330 bales bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 220 bales cotton A Moritz & Co ; 201 cwts preppyseed, Worman & Co; 7,002 cwts rapeseed, 999 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—2,901 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—93 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 440 bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon & Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed D B Petit & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—262 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 640 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—65 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 600 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,996 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co: 1,000 cwt linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

Birkhall s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R. Rubattino s—1,500 cwts teelsed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—25 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey,

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Culna s—990 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Shandon s—10,890 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 6 chests opium, C. Bomonjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—6 chests of opium, P. B. Petit and Co.; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—2,830 bales cotton, Mr. B. Kaisha ; 400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 80 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—521 bales cotton, Balli Bros,
Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—182 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales coton. G Tejpal and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—68 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SEMPLE—June 3, at Lahore, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. Samuel Hanna Semple, St. Andrew's Kirk, Lahore.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 7-7m., 6-59a. ; Low water, 1-17m., 1-0a.

Bombay High Court re-opens after the May vacation.

Aurangabad Mills, ordinary general meeting.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Football, the Harwood League.

Telegraph Department's Dance, Waudby Road, 9 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m. ; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m. ; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m. ; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 8-12m., 7-55a.; Low water, 1-57m., 2-2a.

Thursday, June 11.—Improvement Trust, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 9-8m., 8-46a ; Low water, 2-35m., 2-57a.

Friday, June 12.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona from Mahableshwar. Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p. m. Bombay Millowners Association, adjourned general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 9-57m., 9-34a.; Low water, 3-13m., 3-48a.

Saturday, June 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 10-43m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-52m., 4-37a.

Sunday, June 14.—Trinity Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 11-28m., 11-6a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-25a.

Monday June 15.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Burhanpore Tapti Mill, ordinary general meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 6-13m., 11-53a. Low water 5-13m. 6-12a.

ARRIVAL OF A RANEE.—Her Highness the Ranee of Dhar has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Hornby Vellard.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, books, a foot rule, a lady's shawl, a. G. G. Note, annas eight, a looking glass and a sample cot, a brown leather bag containing spectacles, etc., a whip, and two tins of kerosine oil have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delegoa Bay, per s. s. "Kenzler," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant, instead of on the 8th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, Majunja and Nossibe will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Unter Die Soldaten ...Fahrbach
Overture .....Stradella .....Flotow
Scene & Aria ...Jeanne Hachette .....Concone
Valse.....Les Patineurs .....Waldteufel
Selection .....Faust .....Gounod
Highland Pat-rol .....Wee Macgreggore.....Amers
Galop .....Birds Beak.....Fahrbach

PRESENTATION TO A JAIN LL.B.—A large and influential meeting was held in the Bhownagar Jain Temple buildings on June 4, to present a congratulatory address on passing his LL.B. Examination, to Mr. Lalubhai Motichand Mehta, on behalf of the Jain Sabha, under the presidentship of the Acting Dewansaheb Mr. Thibovandas Kalidas Trivedi. Amongst those present were several millowners, leaders of the Jain community of Ahmedabad, Cambay and other places as well as high officials and prominent residents of Bhownagar. The Acting Dewan Mr. T. K. Trivedi took the chair, being proposed by Shett Mansukhbao Bhagubhai and seconded by Shett Kuverji Anandji, the president of the Sabha, who, after a brief account of the institution and its progress, requested the Secretary Mr. Girdharlal to read the address. The address over, the chairman presented a beautiful silver casket exquisitely engraved to Mr. Lalubhai M. Mehta. Mr. Muljibhai, Assistant Engineer, B. G. J. P. Railway, dilated upon the high duties of young men entering worldly life. Mr. Lalubhai in a fitting reply said that it was difficult for him to respond in adequate terms to the greetings given to him but he sincerely believed that it would be more expedient to present such an address at the end of one's career rather than at the beginning. It was a strange coincidence that the meeting was held in that sacred hall, recalling to his mind piety and high ideals of duty. He further observed that the address was in reality an indenture imposing upon him heavy and responsible duties of a noble, useful and benevolent citizenship as is the object of the Society. He then declared that those who claim high birth must do so by their deeds as embodied in the French Proverb "Noblesse Oblige." Educated men ought to prove by their high deeds that they deserve such encomiums as are embodied in the address. He then offered remarks at length on the true and real import of education. True and complete education means the training of the whole man, and not only intellectual training but moral and religious also. He further intimated that in school and college the best guidance and help are derived from teachers and professors, while in after-life one is to depend on his independent culture, being surrounded by good and evil, truth and untruth. The school and college education is a foundation only on which one may build the high edifice of noble life or, on the contrary, overlay it with an ignoble existence. In the end he submitted that he could not pass this occasion without expressing his deep sense of gratitude to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for his unbounded liberality in the cause of education and his high ideals of princely duty.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Winds at Bay Island in the Burma Coast have changed to south-easterly direction and indicate the existence of an area of low pressure in the South Bay. Conditions are also changing on the Malabar Coast. Rain has fallen in the latter area, and in South Burma.

In North-East India, rain has occurred chiefly in the Northern Districts, where it has been widespread.

The trough of low pressure having moved out from the Hills, easterly winds are extending along the Himalayas, with the result, that light rain has fallen in the North-East United Provinces.

A few thunder-showers have occurred in the Punjab Hills, Kashmir and the Deccan.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Slipper Island and Tavoy, one and half inches; Rangoon, two inches; Sibsagar and Dhubri, one inch; Shillong, three inches; Therapoonji, Dinajpur, Patna and Purnea, two inches; Darbhanga, Darjeeling and Mangalore, one and half inches.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in North-East India, East Deccan and North of the Madras Coast; air is much drier than usual in the Central Provinces, parts of Bombay, the Deccan, and the North Madras Coast; temperature is in considerable excess at Chota Nagpur, interior of Orissa, North of the Madras Coast, East of Central India and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, local rain in North-East India and a few falls in South India. Thunderstorms are likely along the Central and West Himalayas and the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st June. to date.
Bushire(5th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	110·8	86·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	109·9	86·1	...	0·00
Lahore	110·4	86·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	110·3	90·1	...	0·00
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	112·2	89·2	...	0·00
Agra	110·0	88·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	...	...	...	0·00
Jhansi	111·3	90·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	110·9	80·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	109·6	80·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	122·1	82·3	...	0·00
Karachi	93·9	83·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	103·4	80·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	108·2	80·1	...	0·00
Kotah	108·0	87·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	96·1	79·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·8	82·7	...	0·00
Veraval	86·7	82·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	106·4	77·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	80·0	...	0·00
Surat	96·1	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	105·1	80·7	...	0·00
Deesa	106·8	77·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	101·5	78·2	...	...
Indore	100·1	77·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	108·5	84·8	...	...
Saugor	105·6	82·0	...	...
Hoshangabad	108·1	81·9	...	0·03
Khandwa	104·7	81·6	...	...
Akola	107·2	80·1	...	...
Amraoti	108·8	82·3	...	...
Nagpur	110·6	86·6	...	0·32
Chanda	109·5	89·0	...	0·00
Raipur	109·8	91·5	...	0·00
Bombay	91·8	83·0	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	92·3	81·4	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·0	82·7	...	0·01
Karwar	91·3	81·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	104·4	76·1	...	0·12
Ahmednagar	101·4	72·5	...	0·15
Poona	97·5	76·8	...	0·00
Sholapur	103·3	73·9	0·35	0·35
Bijapur	100·2	74·2	...	0·19
Belgaum	92·3	68·6	...	0·03
Aurangabad	103·2	73·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·9	80·2	...	0·07
Hyderabad	104·3	79·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	90·7	78·4	1·48	2·42
Calicut	89·2	77·6	0·18	0·68
Cochin	85·7	78·3	0·10	0·24
Colombo	86·5	78·5	...	1·50
Masulipatam	110·3	86·1	...	0·03
Bellary	103·0	73·8	0·07	0·39
Cuddapah	106·7	77·6	...	0·00
Madras	104·5	83·0	...	0·02
Bangalore	91·3	69·8	0·03	0·33
Coimbatore	92·4	73·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	105·1	74·8	0·65	0·65
Negapatam	100·4	80·5	...	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Moaday 8th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the South-East Punjab but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at Multan but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has fallen slightly and is during the day equal to the average except at Rawalpindi where it is 7° in excess; night temperature is high everywhere. Winds are irregular, being easterly in the north, westerly in the south-east and southerly in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Temperature has fallen and both the maximum and minimum are now nearly normal. Winds are southerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for an excess during the day at Jacobabad where the maximum yesterday was 122°F. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain moderately clouded except in West Central India. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is normal, South-westerly winds prevail.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except in south-east where they are still lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature has risen and is now above the average nearly everywhere ; but at night it is high only in the eastern districts, the greatest excess being 11° at Raipur. Winds are westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies continud lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar but is equal to the average elsewhere ; night temperature is generally above normal. Karwar has a calm and winds are westerly at Bombay and northerly at the other places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0·35 inch of rain. Cloud has increased in Hyderabad skies are now heavily clouded there as well as at Poona but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is either normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is during the day unusually high over the whole division, while at night it is normal. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The usual heat depression now lies over Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab. Mangalore has had 1·48 inches of rain and other stations on the Malabar Coast report light falls, but no rain has fallen at Colombo. Cloud has decreased in these areas and no rain of any importance is likely. A few thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 9.

(Before the HON MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Decree Absolute.

593-06. Shamrao M and H Karsondas Purshotamdas vs Ahmed Ismail Munshi and others Matubhoy J and M.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729-05. Edgelow G W and Co. Hajibibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan Payne and Co.

For further hearing.

573-06. Bhaishunker K and G. Dattatraya Balwant Chitnis and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

For further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

151-03. Payne and Co. Kika Khooskal and another vs Rustomjee Ardeser Cooper Mulla and M.

574-06. Jamsetjee R and D Sadashiv Pandurang Vartak vs Gopal Ramchandra Sable and another.

Long Causes.

878-07. Shamrao M and H. Bai Dowlat widow vs Namdar Murzhan M B Chothia.

11-06. In person Rowji Motichand a firm vs Motilal Kanji Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

60-07. Khunderao L and M Nagardas Vatsraj vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bicknell M and R.

327-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Smetham B and Co.

326-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another Smetham B and Co.

For confirmation of Special Commissioner's Report and for further directions and costs.

276-03. Kanga and P Umer Haji Soomar vs Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar and others Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

473-07. Thakurdas and Co. Shapurjee Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Muljee Mulla and M.

520-07. Mulla and M Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory, Ltd others Thakurdas and Co.

For further directions and costs on Assistant Commissioner's Report.

118-06. M R Vakil—Premabai widow and others vs Manore Purshotam.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06. Payne & Co Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Hajee Azam Goolam Hoosun Bhaishunker K and G

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

427-07. Mansuklal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co

230-07. Kanga and Co. Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co

302-07. Shamrao M and H Rustomjee Jehangir vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co

58-04. Thakurdas and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vijiram Matubhoy J and M

183-07. S A Tyabjee. Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Aquatimo De Quadrus Daphtary F and D.

606-07. Bhaishunker K and G. The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. vs Ratanbai and others Jehangir and S

701-07. N B Vakil. Dinanath Ramjee Chaman and another vs Maganlal Bhugwandas and others Matubhoy J and M

540-07. F C Pavri. Jerbai widow and others vs. Pirojbai widow and others Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-07. Smetham B and Co. Mary Catherina widow vs John Creads and others Raghavaji B and N.

32-07. Ardeser H D and Co. Minocher Pirojshaw D S vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Dady Seth and others Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasjee Kavarana vs Maneckjee Rustomjee Billimoria Bicknell M and R

142-07. Payne and Co. Hajee Joonus Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co.

991-07. K D Shroff. Ardeser Shapurjee Narielvala and others vs Bai Shirinbai and others M B Chothia.

6-07. Captain and V. Mahomedali Elias Mahomedbhai Hassanalli vs A M Jivanji and Co Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Short Causes.

848-07. In person Abdulally Adamjee vs Adamjee Abdool Hossein.

986-07. Edgelow G W and Co.—Lukmidas Morarjee vs Hurgowandas Brijmehundas and another.

373-06. Raghavaya B and N—Kaikhushroo Sorabjee Engineer vs Dayabhoy Tapidas Chitnis and M.

282-07. Captain and V.—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Jamsetjee Nuserwanjee Watcha Ghandy. In person.

532-07. Crawford B and Co.—The Bank of Bombay vs Kalidas Maneckchand.

659-07. N M Cama—Jusraj Meghajee vs Lt. A G M Cole and others Payne and Co.

735-07. Thakurdas and Co.—Ishwerdas Mody a firm vs Valabhdas Varojlal a firm Hiralal and Co.

905-07. Captain and V.—Bharmal Versly and others Nagsey Khetsey and others.

3-08. Jamsetjee R and D.—Ishwerdas Gorakhram the firm vs Madangopal Saligram and others Craigie L and O.

25-08. Captain and V.—Ramchandra Bhicajee Vawostray and another vs Bhagirathibai widow.

34-08. Tyabjee D and Co.—Motilal Valabhjee vs Muncharsha Bomonjee Chothia M B Chothia.

49-08. In person Dadabhoy Furdoonjee Shroff vs Ardeser Pestonjee Bhownagri.

58-08. Raghvaya B and N.—Narayen Vinayek Bhagat vs Saraswatibai alias Tai Saheb widow Malvi

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LAND REVENUE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The "Pioneer":—The newly-published report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, for the revenue year 1906-1907, though better from an agricultural point of view than that of the preceding year, is not altogether satisfactory. The rainfall, which was above the normal, was badly distributed, and an unusually heavy fall in the months of July and August was followed everywhere by abnormal floods which caused considerable damage to the early rice and jute crops, and retarded the transplantation of "aman" or winter rice. The dry cold weather which followed had an unfavourable effect on the season's crops, so that on the whole the outturn of food crops of the year was below the average. The jute crop is reported to have been up to the average in quantity in most parts of the Dacca Division, and was not far below it elsewhere. The prices of all food grains ranged extraordinarily high throughout the year, and were considerably in excess of the very high prices of the preceding year. The year was one of considerable hardship to the middle classes who depend on fixed incomes, and to the landless labourers and to beggars. To all of these the high prices and poor crops brought more or less severe distress, and in some parts relief operations were started, and gratuitous relief was distributed to those unable to labour. The indebtedness of the people is noticed only by the Commissioner of Chittagong, who observes that in Noakhali there is a good deal of indebtedness among cultivators, which is largely due to their fondness for litigation and extravagance in respect of social ceremonies. The immigrants to the Province are stated generally to be of two classes: those who migrate permanently or for long periods, the "mehters," tea-garden coolies and cultivating settlers of waste land, and those who come only for a season, like the landless labourers who flock in to rice and jute growing tracts in the sowing and harvesting season. To the former class belong some 5,000 coolies imported during the year for the tea-garden of Calcher and Sylhet, but there are no data from which the number of the second class can be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The total revenue paying area of the districts under the Board at the close of the year under report was 50,031 sq-miles, with a revenue of Rs. 1,86,30,082. As compared with the previous year these figures show an increase of 596 sq. miles in the area, and Rs. 2,10,059 in the revenue.

AN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Daily Post":—It has often been said, and rightly too that the Government of Madras is making rapid strides in matters agricultural and industrial. A novel departure, for which His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley will ever be remembered, is an industrial Conference which it is proposed to hold at Ootacamund on the 14th September next. This Conference is the result of a scheme which was submitted to the Government of India so far back as December, 1905, with a view to develop and expand the industries of Southern India. A new Department, known as the Industrial Department, was created, with Mr. Chatterton as the Director, the main functions thereof being "to make a survey of the existing industries and to investigate the possibility of creating new ones." It was also enjoined that it was "to initiate experiments which might assist private enterprise to take up free industrial undertakings and was to supply information and advice to persons desirous of adopting new methods and appliances." The Department has been steadily working for the last two years and has succeeded in producing results of considerable value. The Government of Madras is therefore of opinion that the time has come when it must be considered what is the best method of further developing the useful work done by the Department, and with a view to get the advice of persons already engaged in industrial pursuits, it is proposed to hold this Conference, to which representatives of all classes and trades will be invited. The order of the Government sanctioning the Conference also sets for the names of all associations, institutions, firms and individuals to whom invitations will be issued either to attend the Conference or to send representatives, and this list, which is exhaustive, includes the names of all those who are in some form or other associated with the development and working of the industrial resources of the Presidency. A programme of the subjects of discussion will be prepared and forwarded to the members long before the Conference, so that opinions and suggestions made may also be circulated in advance. The Conference will also bring under its review the question of the improvement and extension of technical education, which will form the second branch of subjects for consideration and discussion.

Taking a survey of the work already completed by the Industrial Department under the management and supervision of Mr. Chatterton, we find that it has been successfully demonstrated, that chrome leather business is a paying industry and that there is a very large scope for the same in Southern India. This experimental State Industry organized by Mr. Chatterton has grown to such proportions that it is ripe to be handed over to private enterprise. As it is, many have launched their small capital in this industry and it is progressing wonderfully all over Southern India. The Export statistics of Madras, which show the large quantity of leather exported from the Presidency, will afford an idea as to the possibilities of trade in this line and those interested in or associated with this industry should be grateful to the Government for having demonstrated to them how successfully the industry can be worked. The hand loom weaving was another industry to which Mr. Chatterton devoted his attention, and though it has not produced equally definite results, it has drawn sufficient public attention, and the recent weaving competition of Madras has rendered it possible for the public to compare and judge of the merits of the different handlooms. Experiments have also been made in one or two other directions, and the results have been fairly satisfactory. In all these matters, the function imposed on the Department is purely one of pioneer enquiry, and experiment with the view of handing over the same to private enterprise as soon as it comes forward. It must be remembered that Government cannot and will not embark on commercial undertakings and have expressed their readiness to withdraw from any experiment as soon as private enterprise will go forward to take it up. It is with a view to discuss how this end can be attained in the direction of further developing and expanding industries already experimented and found successful, and of husbanding fresh industries, the possibilities of which have been established, that it is proposed to hold this Conference in September and we feel no doubt that the result of this movement will be eminently satisfactory.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE HYMALAYAS.

The "Indian Daily News":—One of the most interesting books recently published on the geography of India is that just issued by Colonel Burrard and Mr. Hayden in three parts as a "Sketch of the geography and geology of the Hymalaya Mountains and Tibet." At the conclusion of the third section the two distinguished authors discuss the rate at which desert is being formed in Tibet and the probable duration of the desert-forming process. Most people believe that this action being a part of the gradual up of the globe which is known to be taking place, will continue unchecked. While this, however, is true of the great Tarim basin which occupies the whole of the arid northern regions of Tibet, it is not, the writers consider, true of Southern Tibet. That extensive desiccation has gone on in the past and is going on at present is evident from the rapid shrinking of the Tibetan lakes and the constant occurrence of dried up beds of what were once sheets of water. Colonel Burrard and Mr. Hayden ascribe the observed desiccation to decreased rainfall due to the rise of the Himalayas, and its continuance therefore depends upon the continued rise of the mountains or their permanence at the present height Geo-tectonic earth folding is continually tending to raise them, while atmospheric action—of temperature changes and water—is wearing them down. If the former prevails the country must become increasingly sterile; if the latter, then the mountains will be presently reduced in height sufficiently to allow the Monsoon current to flow into Southern Tibet. The climate will become increasingly moist and lakes and glaciers will regain some measare of their former grandeur. The Trigonometrical Survey have already begun observations from selected stations near Dehra Dun to determine the absolute values of Himalayan heights. But even when these are taken it will be hopeless to look for any answer to the riddle of the rise or fall of the Hills. Geological changes are almost imperceptible during such periods of time as can be measured by human standards, so that the vision of Tibet as a temperate country with an easy approach from India must await several thousand years upon its fulfilment. For the Tarim Basin in the north there is no such hope of a possible temporary recuperation. The surface rocks of Tibet are everywhere decomposing, and what rivers there are carry this dust into the mountainlocked valley, where it is rapidly accumulating into great and increasing deserts of unproductive sand.

"THE REAL INDIA."

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—It is impossible to suppress the feeling that Mr. Rees has attempted to cover too much ground in this not very bulky volume. The brief epitome of Indian history from the earliest times to Lord Curzon's rule, (although the main portion of the British period is passed over) is hardly necessary unless the mind of the reader is conceived to be a complete blank on the subject of India. In the latter case, we fear, this book will not contain sufficient human interest to attract him and he will prefer the brilliant word paintings of G. W. Steevens, Percival Landon, or Sydney Low. All these last named authors, it will be noticed, were only temporary sojourners in the land, while Mr. Rees has experience of the country unrivalled in its way. Over and above the normal career of a Madras Civilian, he has perfected himself in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Persian, and has used to the full the opportunities which this knowledge gave him, of seeing many phases of native life in different parts of the country, from the inside. Membership of the Viceroy's Council saved him from narrow provincialism, and he has travelled in most regions of Asia to wit, Persia, Arabia, China, Korea, Japan, and Asiatic Russia. Last but not least, he has added Russian to his wonderful linguistic accomplishments, and has studied the Russians at home and in their Eastern Empire with sympathy and peneteration. For this reason he has embodied in this volume a chapter on Russia in the East, which is not the least interesting portion, however, foreign it may seem at first sight to the general plan. On the question of knowledge of the vernaculars in India, Mr. Rees' own unique talents in this direction make him—we will not say, lay too much stress on it—but perhaps labour the point with needless repetition. With every word which he writes on the importance of Government officers being able to converse with the people in their own tongue, everyone who has thought about Indian problems at all will agree. The possession of this knowledge is the only way in which the District Officer can check corruption and oppression among his subordinates, and in the higher ranks of the service it is necessary as an antidote to the bureaucratic influences of the Secretariat. But in this particular the writer appears to have been misled by his own provincial experience. It can hardly be maintained that in Upper India generally, European officers are dependent on their interpreters in their daily work. This, no doubt, is often the case in the South, where the intricacies of Tamil, Telugu, Malyali, and Kanarese present unusual difficulties to persons who lack Mr. Rees' linguistic gifts. But even here he is hardly fair to the Madras Civilian in omitting to mention the most fertile cause of this ignorance, namely the frequency with which the Secretariat for the convenience of the official machine, transfers officers familiar with one of the languages of the Presidency to districts where a totally different language is spoken.

BULLYING IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The "Madras Mail":—The telegram regarding a Court-Martial in Berlin, in which a Sergeant in a crack Artillery Regiment has been sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and to degradation for brutality to his subordinates, recalls attention to the maltreatment of soldiers in the German Army which at one time was common enough almost to be called systematic. The scandal was brought into considerable prominence some two years ago during the debate in the Reichstag on the Army Estimates, when the Minister for War stated that there had been a distinct diminution of offences of this kind. In proof of this he stated that whereas in 1903,57 Officers, 555 Non-commissioned Officers and 53 Lance-Corporals, or in all 665 persons, had been punished for maltreating subordinates the corresponding total for the year 1905 was 390, or a diminution of 275 cases; and he considered that it was especially satisfactory that the cases of "brutal" maltreatment had fallen from twenty-five to six. He added that if 100 men in the army were maltreated that was 100 too many. Excellent, however, as this War Minister's intentions may have been, it appears evident from the recent trial that his wishes have not been faithfully carried out, and more particularly that the punishment meted out to the culprits has not been sufficiently deterrent. In the case in question there were 600 cases in the indictment against the accused Sergeant; and one on his victims is said to have committed suicide. This points to a criminal luxity in supervision on the part of the higher authorities in the German Army, if their vaunted intention of checking the abuses was real and genuine. The defenders of the German system will argue that the enforcement of discipline connotes a certain amount of harshness in the treatment of young soldiers. On the other hand, it has been said "that the thirst for discipline which is the secret spring of a successful nation in arms," for which Mr. Haldane and his co-adjutors are still blindly groping, is inborn in the Teutonic nature; and it is just this patient enthusiasm of the common German soldier, presumbly, which makes possible these cases of systematic bullying in the Kaiser's Army, which are from time to time brought to light.

The Earl of Minto has decided to let Minto House and its shootings for the remainder of his term in India. Minto, with its fine timbered park, is situate in one of the most romantic and historically interesting parts of Scotland, and is one of the most comfortable residences in Roxburghshire. During the year's interval between Lord Minto's return from Canada and his departure for India a considerable sum was expended on the mansion and its adjuncts.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Lord Curzon's Anxiety for the Scheme.

Some interesting correspondence has recently been published in the "Times" between Lord Curzon and Lord Morley on the subject of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta.

Questions have frequently been addressed to me, "writes Lord Curzon, in the "Times," concerning the slow progress that has been made in India with the scheme for commemorating the late Queen Victoria by a building in Calcutta, entitled the Victoria Memorial Hall, for which a sum of nearly £400,000 was subscribed in India after the death of her Majesty.

In the course of last year rumours reached England that owing to a subsidence in the foundations of the Hall, the project was likely to be abandoned, and the papers contained an intimation that the collection which had been gathered together before I left India and which is described below, was being dispersed, owing to the inability of the authorities of the Calcutta Museum (where it had been temporarily housed) to continue to find accommodation for it.

So disquieting were these reports that, acting on behalf of a large number of contributors to the collection, and feeling a stong personal responsibility for the sums which, as Viceroy, I had been instrumental in raising, I addressed the accompanying letter to the Secretary of State, who kindly forwarded it to the trustees of the Memorial at Calcutta, with a view to giving publicity to their reply.

During the past winter they have carefully considered the matter, and from the papers which they have courteously transmitted to me it appears (1) that the unequal settlement of the foundations was due in the main to special circumstances connected with the foundation-stone ceremony, which are not likely to recur; (2) that the architect, Sir W. Emerson, has undertaken to lighten the weight of the building; (3) that the original site on the Calcutta Maidan is to be retained; (4) that the original design is to be persevered with; (5) that the trustees of the museum generously again consented to place the necessary galleries at the disposal of the Memorial trustees; and (6) that the entire collection is about to be reassembled and placed there on view.

Finally, the trustees recently addressed to me the accompanying letter in reply to mine of August, 1907.

These results cannot fail to be very grantifying both to all those (many of them now in England) who helped to initiate or subscribe to the Memorial, and also to the Indian Princes and public whose splediid donations rendered possible a scheme that should, when complete, be worthy of the illustrious Sovereign whom it commemorates, and also of the country whose wonderful history it will illuminate and adorn. So much relief will be caused in many quarters by a knowledge of the facts that I hope you may perhaps be willing to find space for this correspondence.

THE LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lord Curzon's letter to the Secretary of State for India was as follows:—

My dear Morley,—I desire to address you upon the subject of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta.

The general character of this Memorial will doubtless be familiar to you. When the late Queen Victoria died in 1901 a fund was organised in India to perpetuate her memory by some beautiful and lasting monument; and within less than three years I was fortunate enough to raise a total sum of nearly £400,000 for this object, all but £30,000 of which has, I believe, been realized. This magnificent sum was contributed partly by the generosity of the Indian Princes, who would have been willing to give much more if permitted to do so, partly by subscriptions from every class, both native and European, of the population of India.

It was decided that the memorial should take the form of a great marble building at Calcutta, entitled the Victoria Memorial Hall, which in addition to its primary object of commemorating the late Queen—whose statue was to stand under the central dome—should fill the place of a National Gallery for all India, containing paintings, statues, trophies, arms, documents, models, and objects of every description tending to illustrate all that had been remarkable or pre-eminent in Indian history, whether associated with Indians or with Europeans.

The nucleus of this collection was formed by a number of pictures and personal mementoes of Queen Victoria, presented by the present King, to which additions have since been made by the Prince of Wales. While in India, I made over to the collection a number of the paintings and statues at Government House, Calcutta (principally those of which there were more than on example); and had I been Viceroy when the Hall was opened, I had intended to lend or convey to the trustees of the Hall the whole of the pictures of Viceroys and Governors-General in Government House, to which, having been paid for either out of Indian funds, or by subscriptions from the Indian public, it seemed to me that the latter had an indefeasible right.

I then invited the co-operation of the Indian Princes and aristocracy. The Nawab of Murshidabad gave the lead by presenting

A WONDERFUL COLLECTION

of arms, manuscripts and other historic objects; and in my last year in India, the principal native chiefs contributed from their armouries and treasure houses a splendid collection of arms and other trophies, partly loaned and partly given.

In calcutta the Asiatic Society, the High Court, the Corporation, and the Dalhousie Institute supplemented the collection be adding either as a gift or on loan a number of beautiful pictures and statues in their possession; and from all parts of India and Great Britain generous supporters hastened to send pictures or relics of famous individuals or events.

A special Act was passed by the Legislative Council vesting the property in the hands of a representative body of trustees.

The trustees of the Imperial Museum at Calcutta kindly allowed us the use of four galleries in the Museum for the temporary display of our ever growing collection. Some inconvenience was doubtless caused to them by this arrangement; but it was, I think, more than repaid by the public advantage accruing from the presence in Calcutta of an exhibition which has certainly never been aproached in India for historic interest and value, and which was visited by thousands of the native population, as well as by all European visitors to India.

A special journal was printed and published to record the origin of the fund and the growth of the collection, and a detailed catalogue of the contents was prepared. At the beginning of the year 1906 the collection had risen to a total of some thousands of objects, and must have represented a value of several hundred thousand pounds. There were statues of Wellington, Wellesley, Cornwallis, Dalhousie, Outram, Havelock, Nicholson; pictures and personal relics of Warren Hastings, Sir W. Jones (by Sir Joshua Reynolds), Sir D. Ochterlony, Sir Elijah Impey, Lord Lake, Sir J. Malcolm, Keshub Chunder Sen, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Jung Bahadur, Sir J. Stephen; manuscripts, including a Koran in the hand-writing of Aurungzeb, miniatures, letters, treaties, engravings, medals, models, coins. In a recently-published guide-book to Calcutta, entitled "Calcutta Old and New," by Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, 40 pages of print were occupied by a cursory summary of the objects on view.

Meanwhile a very noble design for the hall was prepared by the eminent architect, Sir W. Emerson; the foundations were placed in the ground; and the foundation-stone was laid amid great ceremony by the Prince of Wales in person in January, 1906.

I now pass to the sequence of events which has culminated in the dispersal of the above collection and to the grounds of my present appeal. During the past year and a half the process of detrition would appear to have been going on. The objects which I had lent from Government House were resumed; the Asiatic Society reclaimed its collection: the museum, I believe, stated that it could no longer spare its galleries Finally, in April of the present year, an announcement was made in the Press that, doubts having arisen as to the foundation of the proposed Hall, and as to the feasiblity of raising so heavy a building on the Calcutta Maidan—nearly the whole of this priceless collection was about to be dispersed. The loans of the Indian Princes and and public bodies were to be returned to them: a few of the larger pictures and the relics belonging to Queen Victoria were to be retained in a single gallery of the Museum; a large number of objects were to be packed up and stored away, while the remaindor were to be scattered abroad in Government House, the Town Hall, and the residences of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, where I believe they are at this moment. If this decision has been carried out in its entirety, there will have been broken up a collection which it cost five years of unremitting labour and a vast amount of personal correspondence to make, and which, whatever pains may be taken in cataloguing and earmaking the articles, or whatever assurances may be given as to their recovery, it would argue no small confidence to hope can ever be reassembled intact under the same roof.

THE VICTORIA COLLECTION.

As long as there existed a serious doubt as to whether the Victoria Memorial Hall could ever be erected, I did not feel justified in raising any question as to the fate of the Victoria Memorial collection. But now that an expert committee of engineers has sat and reported favourably as to the future of the building, which it appears is certain to be proceeded with, I hope I may without impropriety call your attention to the matter. As the originator of the scheme, as the first chairman of the trustees, and as a donor, both to the funds and to the collection, I take a deep and abiding interest in its success; and I view with a sense almost of dismay even the temporary dissipation of a collection so laberiously amassed and so unique in character.

The dispersal, even if it be not attended with the ultimate consequences which I apprehend, cannot fail to have an interim effect which is greatly to be deplored. It is probable that a period of from seven to ten years must elapse before the Hall will be finally ready to receive the exhibits. Conceive the deterioration to which those of the articles which are stored away during this period will be subject in the humid climate of Bengal. Engravings, for instance, if so put away are sure to perish; arms will rust; manuscripts and illuminations will be impaired.

Secondly, as long as the collection is not on view, so long will it cease automatically to grow; and the fountain of private generosity which was constantly and unexpectedly being unsealed, as visitors came to see the collection, and realized that it was in their power to add to it, will be stanched. It would be a public misfortune if at the very moment when it was beginning to excite an almost world-wide interest this collection were to be crystallized and arrested. Furthermore, the presence and free display in Calcutta of a collection in which there was no differentistion between Indian and European, and the memorials and trophies of each were exhibited side by side without any trace of racial distinction (for instance, the pocket-book of Tippu Sultan and the bust of Sir A. Wellesley, the portrait of Sivaji and a model of the battlefield of Plassey), could not fail to have a profound moral and educative value for the thousands of both races who visited it, The lessons were not those of conquest or subjection, but of an equal heritage in a common glory.

A DESIRIABLE STEP.

I venture, therefore, to ask you whether even now some steps could not be taken to arrest the dispersal of this collection, or to re-collect it before its future is imperilled beyond recall, I should have hoped that the museum authorities might be willing to suffer the inconvenience caused by the temporary alienation of their buildings, knowing as they do that, under arrangements which I planned in their interest, they will shortly receive a notable increase of accommodation. But, if this be impossible, two alternatives would still appear to suggest themselves. The first is, that a temporary building should be erected on the Maidan to contain the evicted collection. Even were such a building to cost a lakh of rupees (£6,600—to which I would gladly offer a personal contribution of £500) its cost would be more than repaid by the publicity given to the collection and the impetus thus communicated to its growth. The second alternative is that one of the large Government buildings in Calcutta, some of which are, I believe, likely to be vacated by a partial removal of establishment to Simla or elsewhere, should be assigned as a temporary refuge to the outcast.

My knowledge is not sufficient to enable me to pronounce with confidence upon this or any other suggestion I only submit them with diffidence. But, on the main question, I do ask, not for myself alone, but for the many who share my views, and, like myself, contributed to the collection, that the question shall be very seriously and urgently considered by the trustees whether the collection cannot again be brought together and placed continuously on view during the years of waiting that must lie before it. It would, indeed, be a sad and almost humiliating experience if it were found in seven or ten years' time that the collection which was to adorn the Hall, and which had actually once been displayed under a single roof, had in part disappeared or had deteriorated, or had suddenly ceased to grow in the year 1907. It is not an easy thing to start a national collection, particularly in a country like India, where the leading spirits are always changing, and where the interest of such matters is confined to a few. But, once successfully started on its way, to let it suffer or fail because of some temporary local inconvenience would really be a national misfortune. I still cherish the hope, more particularly if you are in sympathy with the ideas which I have put forward, and can support them by the weight of your own advice, that the trustees of the memorial may shortly be able to make some reassuring statement on the subject.—Yours sincerely,

CURZON.

AN ASSURANCE FROM INDIA.

Replying to that letter the Secretary of the Memorial Trustees wrote from Calcutta as follows:—

In August last year the Right Hon. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy a copy of a letter received from your Lordship, dated August 14, 1907, regarding the reported dispersal of the exhibits collected for the Victoria Memorial.

2. Among the circumstances which led to the temporary dispersal of a portion of the memorial exhibits placed in the Indian Museum were the recorded opinions of the engineers that certain changes were necessary in the foundations of the museum building to render it structurally safe, and fears were consequently entertained regarding the safety of the statues and some of the perishable exhibits likely to suffer during the repairs of the foundations and roof. The museum trustees have since discovered that these changes are not likely to lead to any disturbance of the collections other than can be provided for by a temporary rearrangement of their own collections. They accordingly informed the memorial trustees during July last that, subject to a possible revision of the engineers' opinions, during the cold weather of 1907-1908 it seemed probable that sufficient space could be made available for the suitable exhibition of the memorial collections.

3. The enclosed copy of a letter dated January 16, 1908, from the chairman, shows that the museum trustees have since confirmed their provisional offer by placing at the disposal of the memorial trustees the central gallery, formerly occupied by the library of the museum, and the two flanking galleries, which, it is considered, will be sufficient for the effectual display of the Memorial exhibits. Arrangements are accordingly being made for the recollection of the objects of interest, which will be suitably displayed in the museum, and the trustees of the latter institution have undertaken to administer the collections and superintend the staff employed on behalf of the Victoria Memorial trustees.

4. I am to add that the trustees desire to express their grateful appreciation of your Lordship's continued interest in the memorial as shown by your generous offer of a contribution towards the erection of a temporary building in case no other arrangement could be made for housing the exhibits in Calcutta. They hope that they may count upon your assistance in adding to the collection objects of interest by means of presentation or purchase in England.

NEFS.

Among the technical names which occur now and then in the columns of the daily newspaper there is none more curious than the word "nef." It has appeared several times lately in connection with the Kaiser's loan of a number of solid silver models of ships to the Shipbuilding Exhibition in Berlin, and not a little interest has been aroused in these specimens of the old time silversmiths' art. Unromantic and ugly though the name may be, the finished product is one the most highly-prized work of art that the connoisseur can obtain, and the collecting of the nefs is the monopoly of royalty and millionaires.

The art of building nefs has died out. The silversmiths of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries devoted much of their skill and artistic genius to the production of nefs; thereafter the trade languished. Whether it was that the smiths had lost their cunning, or that the fashion had changed, cannot be determined. The decline was none the less real, and as a result the number of these models now remaining is very limited. The principal collections are those of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (who had nearly fifty pieces in his possession) King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and the Kaiser. And it may be noted here that among the Prince of Wales' models is one in ivory of a three-masted ship of war, fully rigged. The nef proper took many shapes, and although the majority of them were only toys, some served a useful purpose as wine-flagons, the beak of the ship acting as the spout of the flagon. Some, again, large open boats, served as dessert dishes or bon-bonnieres, and mounted on four wheels could be passed easily along the table. That the silversmiths did not build imaginary ships is shown by the fact that models of the "Great Harry," Henry VIII.'s famous man-of-war, of Spanish galleons, and of sixteenth century "King's ships," are in existence that tally exactly with descriptions of those vessels written at the time they were actually in service.

The great centres of the nef industry were Nuremburg and Augsburg, though in France and Holland also some fine specimens were produced. They varied in size from a few inches to two feet, and while some were in full sail, others had only masts. Fighting tops, groups of sailors on the deck and in the rigging, cannon on platforms at the bows, anchors, castle deck houses, and many other details were all complete, while the sails, in accordance with the custom of the time, bore the Royal Arms. Scroll work and chasing, as might naturally be expected, figured largely in the work of the nef-maker. In the German designs it was usually mermaids and mermen, or Neptune and the sea gods that were depicted. In the French work, on the other hand, we have Venus and Cupid shown, with occasionally some design figurative of triumphs at sea. One of the most superb nefs in existence is that which is preserved in the Kremlin at Moscow, and which was presented by Queen Elizabeth to the last of the Ruric Czars. Another very fine one was that given by the Elder Brethren of Trinity House to the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as Master of the Corporation. The nefs were not, however, all models of large ships. In the collection of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha were some models of small open boats, with one mast and sail, some of them with cannon and figures of men fighting, some without. These smaller nefs were generally mounted on a single oval foot, or supported by a sea-horse, a man, or a shell. Dutch barges also figured in miniature in the collection. A noteworthy modern example of the nef is the model of the racing yacht "Britannia" which is in the possession of His Majesty the King.

Among modern nefs are two of historical interest, the models of the "Britannia" and the "Victoria," which were the Jubilee offerings of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines to Queen Victoria. The "Britannia" model, which is thirty-one and a half inches long, and twenty inches high to the top of the mainmast, commemorates a ship built in 1812. The exact nature of the work in these silver models may be gathered from the fact that in the "Britannia" the hammocks are all in the netting, she carries nine boats, three of which are hoisted inboards, and two hang from davits, while in the rigging five thousand feet of wire was used, much of it only the one-hundred-and-twentieth of an inch in diameter. The eight Nordenfelt guns, with their carriages, in the model of the "Victoria," again, can be stood upon a florin, and yet are made up of one hundred and eighteen separate piece of silver. It is not surprising to learn that they took nearly two years to make. And bearing this in mind, it also becomes evident that the general manufacture of nefs is not suitable to an age in which articles are made, generally speaking, in two days, to last about two months.—*Globe.*

Owing to the R.I.M. s.s. "Irravaddy" being unfit for service, she has been sold to a Rangoon firm, Messrs. Jamal Bros. She was the first ship to cross the frontier into Upper Burma at the head of the invading flotilla, a few hours afterwards engaging the Minhla forts and capturing of two King Theebaw's steamers, the first prizes of the war. The "Irrawaddy" performed excellent service until the close of the operations, eventually carrying troops for the Chin, Kachin and Manipur Expeditions, being commanded by a succession of distinguished Indian Marine Officers.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICE COURT.

THE "ARUNODAYA" CASE.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor, printer and publisher of the "Arunodaya", a weekly Marathi newspaper, printed at Thana, was charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. M. R. Bodas, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Bhaskar V. Joshi, First Assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was a B.A. He was a Marathi Brahmin and had read much Marathi literature. He made a translation of an article which appeared in the "Arunodaya" of the 5th April last. He produced a document showing the variations made in his translation according to the High Court translation. It was a translation of the editorial comments. Witness was then asked as to the translation of certain words and expressions. He said "Swaraj" was not Home Rule. Home Rule had its own associations. As a Marathi he considered the article to mean that India might have her own rule for her own Government, or in other words, to have her own independent Government—independent of any foreign control.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he considered himself a scholar in Marathi, not only because he was a born Maratha, but also because he had studied Marathi literature for a number of years; his official duty brought him in contact with all Marathi works published in the Bombay Presidency and it was sometimes his duty to review the more important of them. He could not say one way or the other that he was a better Marathi scholar than Mr. Kaderi. His translation was a fairly literal one.

Mr. Davar: Do you consider yourself a scholar in history or political economy?

Witness: I cannot say.

Can you say that you have knowledge enough to speak with authority on a matter of Indian history?—I am not sure that I will be able to answer every question, but I can answer many.

Do you pretend to know anything about European history?—A bit.

What is the etymology of the word "Swaraj"?—Swaraj is made up of two words: "swa" meaning one's own and "raj" meaning rule.

"Raj" means Government also?—No, I do not think so.

Can you swear and say so?—I cannot say that "raj" also means Government.

It may mean Government?—I cannot say.

You have not tried to ascertain whether it means Government or not?—No, I have not.

When you talk of "one's own rule" here, it may mean the British rule?—No.

Can I not say that my "Swaraj" is British Government?—I do not think you can say that.

Why not?—Because you are not a member of the British nation. A member of the British nation can say that.

Cannot a Jew in Bombay say that his "Swaraj" is British Government?—No, I do not think so.

If a Parsi speaks of "Swaraj" in Bombay what does he refer to?—I cannot say that.

It may refer to British Government?—I cannot say, I am not able to answer your question one way or the other.

As a subject of the British Government would you not call British Government your "Swaraj"?—No.

What would be your conception of your own "Swaraj"? Government solely under Indian control and under Indian hands.

Continuing witness said he had never heard of Home Rule or Local Self-Government under the suzerainty of one paramount power in India.

Mr. Davar: Do you understand the meaning of the word "Home Rule?"

Witness: Yes, I think, I do. "Home Rule" is applied mostly in connection with Ireland. It is not applied in a general sense, so far as I know.

Do you understand what Local Self-Government means? Yes, it means Municipal Government. Apart from Municipal Government I do not know what Local Self-Government means.

Do you say that the word "Swaraj" there is used in any objectionable way?—It is not for a Marathi man to say whether the use of the word "Swaraj" is offensive or not. In this passage the word "Swaraj" does not convey the idea of a Foreign Government.

It is more used in the sense of Home Rule or Local Self-Government than of anything else?—It is not used in the sense of Home Rule or Local Self-Government.

Then in what sense?—In the sense of "one's own rule." I do not think Home Rule can be used as applicable to India.

Is not British rule my rule and your rule?—No, not my rule, but my Government. If I am of ruling race I would say that it is my rule, I am living under the shadow of that Government.

How would you translate "Government" in Marathi?—Sirkar.

Witness was then cross-examined at some length about the meaning of certain words and expressions used in the article objected to.

A couple of articles appearing in two of the issues of the "Arunodaya" were then put in by counsel to show that the accused wrote in praise of the Government when the occasion required. These two articles were written before the institution of the prosecution. One of them combated the views of the "Yugantar" newspaper as regards Government currency notes and stated that the Government was in perfectly solvent condition. The other article praised the efforts of His Excellency Sir George Clarke in the matter of popularising plague inoculation.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said that having regard to the context in the article "Swaraj" meant the rule of the Indians.

MR. KADERI CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Government, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that the meanings of words given by Mr. Joshi were correct and that his opinion would be much the same. His mother tongue was not Marathi and what Marathi he knew he acquired by private study. The study of Marathi was to a certain extent necessary for the post of the Oriental Translator. He held that post for the last two years, but before that he was not connected with the office of the Oriental Translator.

He had glanced over the copies of the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India" for the last two years. The pamphlet in question was reproduced in the "Bombay Gazette" and "the Advocate of India" of the 30th April 1908 and the passage that appeared in the "Gazette" was headed "Sedition Rampant" and lower down the original passage from the pamphlet appeared headed "A Grave Warning". He had not seen the original pamphlet before but he saw it now.

Mr. Davar here tendered the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India" containing that reproduction of the pamphlet headed "A Grave Warning." He also tendered the "Bombay Gazette" of the 28th May in the telegraph page of which appeared news headed "A Violent Threat," "Bande Mataram" and "An Appeal to our Countrymen."

Mr. Davar: Do you know that the pamphlet headed "A Grave Warning" which is the subject matter of the present charge has been published by every Gujarati newspaper in Bombay?

Mr. Kaderi:—I can't positively say that, but I am sure that it appeared in at least one newspaper, the "Hind Swarajya."

Further hearing was adjourned to the 15th instant.

THE POLITICAL PREACHER.

Sent to Jail.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Ratansing Deepsing Parmar, (25), a Rajput, residing in Dabholi, in the Surat District, was prosecuted by Superintendent Sloane for disobeying, on the 6th June, a notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, under Sec. (23), clause (2), of the Bombay Police Act IV, of 1902, which had been duly served on him on the 5th. Accused was prohibited under the terms of the notice from haranguing in Bombay for three months, as the Commissioner was satisfied that his speeches were calculated to inflame hostilities between different classes, or to incite to resistance to, or contempt of the law. Despite this notice, accused defiantly addressed a crowd at Chowpati, on Saturday evening, which ultimately led to his arrest.

Accused, on being questioned, made a statement. He said he was a stranger in this city; this was the first time he was served with such a notice. He got puzzled over it; but thinking that to deliver an oration on "duty" would not fall under the notice, he spoke on it. Had he not been arrested, he would have either gone to Ahmedabad, or to Bhavnagar. He had no intention to offend, and prayed for a lenient sentence.

Sub-Inspector Pettigara spoke to the service of the notice. Witness said that at the haranguing on the 6th (Saturday) many persons were present. Accused opened proceedings by singing the "Bande Mataram" ballad; then he referred to the notice. He said his pleader had advised him not to deliver any harangue which would lead to hostility between the rulers and the ruled, or between different communities. The pleader added that he (accused) would not come under the clutches of the law, should he speek on religion, "Swadeshism," and the Boycott movement. But in treating of the two latter topics, he could not but refer to political matters. He drew the attention of the audience to the memorable words of Admiral Nelson: "England expects every man to do his duty;" then he pointed out that at the present juncture, "India expects every man to do his duty."

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the Police Act authorised the Commissioner to decide, when necessary, upon the issuing of such a notice in order to preserve the public peace, and upon the prohibiting of the delivery of harangues. Notwithstanding the notice, the accused persisted in delivering another harangue to a crowd in Chowpati, referring to the notice. Had he stopped at making his future intentions known to the crowd, perhaps it would have been adjudged harmless. But he had no occasion to sing the "Bande Mataram," and to quote the message of Nelson. Such expression, after the reference to the issue of the notice, was calculated to incite the mob to violence. It was regrettable that this city, which was hitherto free from such movements, should have now started on this objectionable practice; and in order to set an example to offenders of this class, he (the Magistrate) sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMB SCARES IN BOMBAY.

The Hand-Writing on the Railway Carriage.

The sedition-monger seems to be getting a lot of fun in Bombay just now. He now appears to have extended his operations to railway carriages, where seditious writings have lately been found, "exhorting" the Indians "to kill every feringee you meet." The writer explains the "Cult and the uses of the Bomb" and says that the "Bomb is the only weapon left to a subject race downtrodden by despotic rulers." A "vigorous prosecution of the Boycott of foreign goods" is then urged. The "Cult of the Bomb," the "Uses of the Bomb," "Our last Resort" and similar others form the head-lines of the "exhortations." These exhortations seem at first sight to have been written with a piece of chalk, but there are grounds for believing that the writing is done with some ingenious chemical preparation. Railway carriages are as a rule washed daily, but as the writings are in many cases still found intact, the chemical preparation has, apparently, so far, defied washing. The "exhortations" are mostly found written in second-class compartments of the local and suburban trains running on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways.

The practical joker is also abroad. A scare was created the other day in the Victoria Gardens. Just as the band of the Royal Scots was striking up the National Anthem, somebody threw a cracker where the crowd was thickest. Cries were raised that a bomb had been thrown, and a regular panic ensued, the crowd making for the exits in wild confusion. The "bomb" in this case was afterwards found to be an ordinary cracker.

A potato was found a few days ago lying on the Girgaum Road, wrapped up in a piece of paper. The passers-by, who had evidently caught the Calcutta contagion, made up their minds that it was a bomb and nobody would touch the offending 'spud.' A bolder spirit however, ventured very gingerly to lift the vegetable and unfolding the wrapper, found amid general laughter that the formidable substance was nothing more than a potato!

The other day a tram car was passing along Pydownie, when a whole tram car load of passengers suddenly jumped of the car. The reason of the fright was the appearance of a mysterious looking bundle. Some of the passengers are said to have kept a watchful eye on the object which was lying on a seat, and seemingly the property of no one. The car reached Pydownie; still the bundle remained, where it was, and the suspicions of the passengers were confirmed that it was some 'infernal' machine set there for the destruction of the passengers. The cry of "bomb" was raised and the car was empty before one could say Jack Robinson. The "mysterious object" was on examination found to contain some old rags and was apparently left there in mistake by a passenger. The passenger gradually tumbled to the joke and tremulously climbed back into the tram-car which then proceeded upon its way to Parel.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Elton Cup" Tournament.

A POOR GAME.

Saturday's drawn game between the Y. M. C. A. Junior Hockey Club and the Parsi Pioneers was replayed last evening and attracted a record attendance. It was a poor game—poor both in respect of play and poorer still in the behaviour of some of the combatants. Names will not be mentioned, but the unseemly sight of two players belabouring each other with sticks would have been more in place in the extreme North of Bombay than on the Cooperage. This row took place in the middie of the second half; it would have been in excusable even in boys under twelve or fourteen, but when the two playes concerned are perhaps learing to earn their own bread, their conduct is simply unpardonable. It was neither fair to themselves, nor to the team in which they played, or to the tournament they had entered, nor was it just to the spectators whose object in coming to the grounds was to witness a hard-fought sportsmanly game and not a free fight.

As if this incident was not enough, there was another amongst some of the junior spectators where two youths indulged in some hand to hand fighting. As is always the case when people are witnessing something monotonous they are always keen on a diversion, and their rushing to see the fight caused the cessation of play for a few minutes.

All these incidents are very much to be deplored, particularly so, when two intelligent communities like the Anglo-Indian and the Parsi are participating in it. The least said about it the better, although one cannot help mentioning them; it is too late to remedy them now but players and spectators would do well to remember that it always pays well to act fairly and gentlemanly.

As to the game itself, it was a disappointment in all respects. The play of either of the combatants, particularly of the Parsis, was inferior to their past exhibitions. During the opening half the exchanges between the teams were about level. Although the Y. M. C. A. notched three goals in succession it is rather doubtful whether the third one was not an offside. During the second half, it was a repetition of Saturday's play but a poorer one. The Paris were never, on a single occasion, allowed to be dangerous, while the Association players scored a fourth time. Play continued to be very disputed and as final time was called, the Y. M. C. A. remained masters of the field by four goals to love.

Beginning the game ten minutes later than usual, play rested for a few seconds in midfield, then the Association players pressed and after some ineffectual attempts, secured a bully at the Parsi goal-mouth and in a scrimmage, George headed the ball in to score. Up and down play followed and both flags were well-defended; then when on the Parsis end Quinn an any easy shot, sent the ball between the Parsi flags. The Parsis now assailed their adversaries very strongly but Hildreth and Lafrenais did the saving very skilfully. Then from a long shot by Lafrenais, Quinn had a try at the Parsi flags but missed them; then shortly centering the ball to Salts, the latter shot a goal, though it is open to doubt whether it was not an offside. Again play, up and down, followed and though the Parsis repeatedly tried through Pavri, Khan and Chothia to pierce the Association defence-line they could not effect an opening. Score:—

Y. M. C. A. Juniors	3 Goals
Parsi Pioneers	Nil

On change of sides, play for a minute or two was very contested in the centre and then the Y. M. C. A. assumed the aggressive but, meeting with a good defence, could do no damage. A short visit of the Parsis to the opposite end was relieved by Hildreth and then the Association men returned to the attack and kept themselves busy there for about ten minutes and Spencer and Irani had their work cut out to defend themselves, and in this they were ably aided by Chothia and Motafram, who were playing all over the field. Chothia then forced an opening and was running with the ball but Vase tackled him out and a second attempt by the former player was also frustrated by Vase. Y. M. C. A. continuing to press, after a shot by Quinn having been returned by Guard; Salts sent the ball between the Parsi flags to rest. Up and down play on the Parsi ground now resulted and at the mid-line was seen the unseemly sight of two rival players using their sticks freely on each other. These having been separated, the Y. M. C. A. were again on the invasion. Five minutes before full time, another disturbance was caused by a fight amongst some of the junior spectators. Peace having been restored after about three or four minutes, the game was continued but neither side could do any scoring.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A. Juniors	4 Goals.
Parsi Pioneers	Nil.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A. Juniors:—
Goal—Gutteridge.
Backs—Hildreth (Capt.), Lafrenais.
Half-backs—Vase, Dixon, Miller.
Forwards—Salts, George, Quinn, Cornfield, Benjamin.

Parsi Pioneers:—
Goal—Guard.
Backs—Spencer, Irani.
Half-backs—Pavri, Khan, Motafram.
Forwards—Mistri, Poncha, Chothia (Capt.), Idawalla, Writer.

Referees:—Messrs. Spilling and Gawthorne.

The finals will probably be played on Wednesday, when Mrs. Lindsey Robertson has very kindly undertaken to give away the Cup.

POLO.

Simla Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The finals have been postponed here to-day on account of heavy local rain, which has been falling all the morning.

The body of a Wellingborough man named Arthur Patrick, who had been missing for a fortnight, has been recovered from the river Nene. It had been carried by the flood down to Higham Ferrars Mill, where it was found by the miller. An open verdict was returned at the inquest.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.

A very interesting game of football was played on the Oval on Saturday afternoon between the Artillerymen from Colaba and a team of the Bombay Gymkhana. It was a well-contested game, but to the spectators it was clearly apparent that the Gymkhana players were not in form, while the R. G. A. played as a trained eleven. During the opening half, the soldiers had decidedly the better of the game and scored two goals in quick succession, and would have scored more but for the splendid clearing of Thompson, the Gymkhana goal-keeper. During the second period the civilians, bent on equalizing, assumed the aggressive and, playing a far better game than in the first half, were rewarded with two goals. The soldiers, however, would not let the game result in a draw and in a strong assault, Tittley sent the ball between the Gymkhana flags. The other two goals for the Artillerymen were scored by Macdonald, while Ward performed a similar service for his side. Score:—

R. G. A.	3 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	2 Goals.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.
Goal.—Bowyer.
Backs.—Wiggitt, Clarke.
Half-backs—Selfcut, Maggarry, Gillett.
Forwards—Hewes, Tittley, Cumming, Betts, Macdonald.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Cotz, Marrias.
Half-backs—Pusey, Paul, Sim.
Forwards—Evans, Thompson, Ward, Cole, Moir.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Harwood League.

THE FIXTURES.

June 9th—Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Scots B. Team.
„ 10th—Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 11th—Rovers vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 12th—Coml. Gymkhana vs. Royal Scots B. Team.
„ 13th—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Y. M. C. A.
„ 16th—Govt. Telegraphs vs. Rovers.
„ 17th—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Scots A.
„ 18th—Coml. Gymkhana vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 19th—Rovers vs. Royal Scots B. Team.
„ 20th—Coml. Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 23rd—Y. M. C. A. vs. Rovers.
„ 24th—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 25th—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 26th—Govt. Telegraphs vs. Y. M. C. A.
„ 27th—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Royal Scots B. Team.
„ 30th—Rovers vs. Royal Scots A.
July 1st—Royal Artillery vs Y M. C. A.
„ 2nd—Coml. Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 3rd—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Rovers.
„ 4th—Royal Scots B. Team vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 7th—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 8th—Y M C A vs Coml Gymkhana.
„ 9th—Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 10th—Royal Scots B. Team vs Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 11th—Coml. Gymkhana vs Rovers.
„ 12th—Royal Artillery vs Royal Scots A Team.
„ 15th—Y M C A vs Royal Scots B Team.
„ 16th—Coml Gymkhana vs Royal Scots A Teams.
„ 17th—Royal Scots B Team vs Govt. Telegraph.
„ 18th—Bombay Gymkhana vs Y M C A.
„ 21st—Royal Artillery vs. Rovers.
„ 22—Royal Scots B. Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 23rd—Royal Scots B. Team vs. Coml. Gymkhana.
„ 24th—Rovers vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 25th—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 28th—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Y. M. C. A.
„ 29th—Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Scots A.
„ 30th—Royal Scots B. Team vs. Rovers.
„ 31st—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Royal Scots B. Team.
Augt. 1st—Coml. Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 4th—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 5th—Coml. Gymkhana vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 6th—Royal Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A.
„ 7th—Rovers vs. Coml. Gymkhana.
„ 8th—Royal Artillery vs. Royal Scots B. Team.
„ 11th—Royal Scots A. Team vs. Coml. Gymkhana.
„ 12th—Royal Scots B. Team vs. Y. M. C. A.
„ 13th—Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery.
„ 14th—Y. M. C. A. vs. Coml. Gymkhana.
„ 15th—Rovers vs. Royal Scots A Team.
„ 18th—Rovers vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 19th—Y. M. C. A. vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 20th—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
„ 21st—Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A.
„ 22nd—Royal Scots A Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
„ 25th—Royal Artillery vs. Coml Gymkhana.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th June.

193—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 9th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd May on 504·36 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	337	565	8	910
For previous 20 weeks of half year	30,84,269	50,86,019	78,417	82,58,698
Total for 21 weeks	32,54,269	53,51,019	82,417	87,17,698
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,55,509	3,36,788	8,612	4,98,086
Per mile of Ry. do.	308	654	18	987
Total to corresponding date do.	30,96,685	54,67,816	82,686	86,47,737

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 38,086
Do. to date ..... „ 9,39,039

ANOTHER MOTORING ILLUSION GONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the correspondent, who has a letter on the above subject in your issue of Saturday last, refers to the rapid decline of French exports in the matter of motor cars, I think that some actual figures may be of interest to any of your readers who care to consider the matter on its merits.

Mr. S. F. Edge informs us among other things that the French "are in a very bad way," "their exports are rapidly declining," "French cars have fallen in reputation" and have eventually "collapsed." Here are the British imports:—Total value of motor car imports in April 1906, £403,229; April 1907, £527,498; April 1908, £523,269; and here are the actual number of cars and their value from January to April during the last two to years:—1907, 2,038 cars, value £1,692,265; 1908; 2,842 cars, value £1,582,322; and here are the British exports during the same period:—1907, 631 cars, value £408,085; 1908, 1,000 cars, value £606,802.

A very large proportion of Great Britain's imports come from France, and an industry which succeeds in taking half a million pounds sterling a month from Great Britain can hardly be said to be in a "state of collapse." The above figures are interesting as showing that, while the actual value of imports was slightly less in 1903, the number of cars imported was 40 per cent. more, thus clearly indicating that the demand is increasing for cars of smaller power than formerly.

Before finding fault with French manufacturers, Mr. Edge might surely turn his attention to his friends at home. (1) Do they possess or attempt to acquire any real knowledge of Indian requirements? (2) Do they pay attention to their customers' complaints? If they do, how comes it that India has already become the dumping ground for a number of cars which are either obsolete, or not quite good enough for the English market.

The British Motor Trade is not in such a state of prosperity that it can afford to criticize foreign motor methods, and nothing is to be gained by throwing stones at the French industry, which has admittedly shown us the way throughout.

Can Mr. Edge explain how it is that the four cylinder "Fiat" can be counted by the hundred in this country? The explanation is simple. The purchaser and user of a motor car in India actually does know something about his requirements, and he has found in the "Fiat" Company a firm who have given the wants of India their special consideration for some years. On two occasions they have sent their Directors to this country to discover what the demand really is, with the result that the "Fiat" car is the most popular car in India at the present moment, and it has achieved that popularity on its merits. Its design was not original, it was copied from the well known Mercedes (Daimler) Car, and the Fiat Company believed rightly that what was wanted in India was a four cylinder car, of moderate power and reasonable price, made of the very best material, so that reliability was an essential feature of it. They placed upon the market a car of 20 horse-power fulfilling these conditions. The time has now arrived when there is a demand for an even smaller car of more moderate dimensions, and the Fiat firm at once come forward with a 10-15 horse-power car, selling complete at £500 and being equally useful as a cab or touring car.

I hold no brief for foreign cars; I prefer everything English, but I believe in the best thing at the best price, and I do not think that buyers of motor cars in India find that desideratum in the average British car as sent to India.—Yours &c.,

ARTHUR HOARE.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I enquire through the medium of your paper if the astrologers of Government had fixed last Saturday evening as the auspicious day for performing the house-warming ceremony of the new Post Office in course of erection at Frere Road? The spacious lower hall of the building had been brilliantly lighted with a number of Kitson lamps, and the place was kept lively (only to those concerned), by the ear-deafening nideous sound of both vocal and instrumental music till four o'clock on Sunday morning. Surely, Sir, at a time when the weather for the past few days has been so very oppressive and people experience great difficulty in drawing sleep, it is very much to be regretted that they should be so annoyed and disturbed by the hideous sound of a large number of people ringing in their ears, by those who had the privilege to use the palatial building for the night. It is not difficult to imagine what must be the state of the people residing in the surrounding houses on Saturday night. It is still more to be regretted that all this disturbance and annoyance had been allowed to be carried on within only a few yards of the Police Station. I trust this will attract the attention of the Police authorities and that they will see that such an annoyance is not allowed to be repeated in future.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. M.

CALCUTTA'S STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Calcutta Stock and Share Brokers' Association is now *au fait accompli*, and last Monday witnessed the opening of the premises which henceforth will shelter the "bulls" and "bears" under one common roof. There have been the usual difficulties experienced in bringing together a body of men accustomed to working independently, says the "Pioneer's" commercial correspondent at Calcutta, but eventually it was seen that the successful formation of the Association would result in nothing but good for all those engaged as brokers in the selling and buying of shares. Up to a recent date it was possible for any person to become a share-broker without possessing any qualifications in the way of experience, integrity, or a credit balance at the Bank, but with the advent of the Association all new applicants for membership will be balloted for by the Committee, paying an entrance fee if elected. This system should do much to keep the market free from undesirable and irresponsible characters which swarm around during a "boom," and if the public in their own interests will refuse to deal with a broker unless he is working as a member under the rules and regulations of the Association, the hands of the Committee will be strengthened considerably. Once the wheels of the Association are running smoothly, there is a point which the Committee would do well to take into consideration, and that is the question of brokerage on coal shares. Four or five years ago, when transactions were few and far between the present charge of four annas per share for brokerage on the principle of live and let live was not excessive, but now that coal shares are dealt with in such large quantities, the investing public are entitled to some consideration, and if the charge in question were to be reduced to two annas per share, the concession would be a reasonable one on the part of the Share-Broker's Association, and the public would appreciate it accordingly.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THEN AND NOW.

Pedestrianism.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

BOXING.

Some people, who may be described as belonging to the "knocking brigade," have tried to make out that Tommy Burns refusal to consider a match with Johnson, unless guaranteed £6,000, was an endeavour to avoid meeting the coloured boxer. Recent happenings have shown that Burns was fully justified in his policy for an offer of £7,000 has now been made by J. Curley of Goldfield, Nevada. It is proposed that the men shall try conclusions at Nevada on September 7th, and Burns promptly cabled his acceptance and instructed his American representative to put up a forfeit. This is business and as Johnson's manager says the coloured man is prepared to meet Burns anywhere, we look to be a decided step nearer the much anticipated bout. Burns, by the way, stated his line of action in a neat manner at Wonderland a few days ago. He said "how many in the audience would be satisfied to work for £3 a week if they could get £6 for the same job from another master and this is just my position regarding a match with Johnson." The Canadian is now showing his ability nightly at a London Music Hall and his next serious task will be a match with Bill Squires of Australia. Most followers of the game will remember that Burns knocked Squires out in quick time, when they met in the States and naturally, he will be favourite for the return encounter at Paris on June 13th.

CYCLING.

The Birmingham Centre can claim some remarkable amateur cyclists just now and Johnson, Pratt, Hodgetts, Payne, Peck and Walsh constitute a team which could probably hold its own against the Rest of England from a sprint up to 1,000 miles. Johnson fairly and squarely beat Buck, Anderson, Matthews and Meredith of London in races at half a mile and 5 miles held at Aston lower Grounds and he looks like being one of our best men for the Olympic Games. The N. C. U. authorities have decided not to hold any trials for these and our "twelve" will be selected on public form. Touching on the covering games, the Stadium cycle track will seem a trifle strange to riders used to competing on four laps to the mile tracks. The Stadium track is 2 2-3 laps to the mile and the long straights will certainly suit men (who like the great Zimmerman) excell in a long spirit. The surface of the track is not as fast as same the hasty way the cement was laid having resulted in rather a rough surface. This, however, has one advantage viz, that there is less likelihood of slipping in wet weather.

THEN AND NOW.

The result of the Bordeaux-Paris race on Sunday makes one think of how great change a few years has brought about. The event used to be open to amateurs and was unpaced. In 1891 the honours went to G. P. Mills, from M. Holbein, of Channel Swimming fame, and S F Edge now so well known in the motoring world; while last Sunday this country was unrepresented. True, one of the riders is generally regarded as an Englishman, but as he rejoices in the name of Georges Passerieu few would think so: Even allowing that professional riders are not much catered for in this country, one would have thought that some of the long distance cracks would have taken part. In Shirley we have a professional rider who ought to do very well in road events, but he has returned to England and his efforts in France did not come up to expectations. To return to the Bordeaux Paris event, Louis Trousselier won from C Von Houwaert (the speedy Hollander, who scored a year ago) and his time for the 592 kilometres (about 368 miles) was 17 hours 45 mins. 10secs. as against the previous best (with single pacing) of 18 hours 4mins.

ATHLETICS.

A visit to any of the chief training grounds in and around London shows that many athletes are making special efforts in view of the Olympic Games. Unfortunately it is virtually left to the individual athletes themselves to get ready as best they can, and up to the present, the A. A. A. has not appointed an Advisory or Coaching Committee to help our cracks. Time is going on and if we are to score in the two hurdle races and to stand any chance in several other events, that might be named, it will be necessary to coach our men constantly. E. H. Montague, the quarter mile champion, is coming on nicely and his quarters, on grass, in 51 1-5secs. and 52secs. on Wednesday indicates how well he is moving, J. E. Deakin's three miles in 14mins. 57 4-5secs. also shows that the Herne Hill man is shaking off the results of the cross-country season, which naturally robs a man of his pace.

It is stated that there is some doubt about M. W. Sheppard, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, making one of the United States Olympic Team. Should business prevent his coming over, it will materially improve the prospects of a British victory in the 400 and 800 metres races and also the Relay Race, as his records are 50secs. and 1min. 55 1-5secs. for the quarter and half-mile respectively. Another item of interest, having some bearing on the Olympic Games, is that a French Athlete named Tison recently threw the discus 40 metres, which is 25 feet better than the throw of the winner at the recent opening of the Stadium meeting.

SWIMMING.

F. Beaurepaire, the brilliant young swimmer from Victoria, is now in England and has commenced training for the Olympic Games. His rise in the swimming world has been rapid and all being well he ought to show further improvement at the coming festival. Writing of Beaurepaire makes one feel sorry that the Empire's athletes will be divided. Australasian swimmers and lawn tennis cracks would have been of great help to a United Empire team, but their efforts will be virtually wasted, when representing Australasia alone, as vast as that continent is, its representatives have no chance of scoring anything nearly like the number of Olympic victories as France or the United States. The British Isles team will easily lead all rivals so far as Olympic victories are concerned and had there been one British Empire team, instead of four sections, it would probably have won more events than all other nations combined. The folly of dividing the Empire (even for the purpose of the games) is not properly recognised yet but in these days, when our Premier and a majority in the House of Commons opposes the flying of the Empire's flag on Empire day and Little Englanders are so rampant, one cannot count on much patriotism even among followers of sport.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The arrival of A. B. Postle, the Australian sprinter, ought to give a wild boom to professional pedestrianism. The visitor and W. Growcott of Bunbury have signed articles to run 130 yards level for £300 aside, and in all probability the race will be decided at Edinburgh on July 26th. Postle defeated B. R. Day, when the latter visited Australia and Growcott recently conceded Day, one yard in 120, so we may see a good race. Writing about professional runners, A. Shrubb, the ex-Horsham carpenter's lad, thinks of returning to America and believes he may get an appointment as trainer at one of the colleges there. Shrubb was (and is) a wonderful runner, but singularly lacking in "udgman", while he belongs to that class of runners, who shows to the best advantage when winning easily and at the worst when tackled. Under these circumstances one can hardly think training others will prove his forte.

TENNIS.

America has wrested supremacy from us at still another pastime, for after the decisive victory (3 sets to 1) of Jay Gould over Eustice Miles in the English Tennis Championship, there can be no further question as to which is the better man. Twice before Gould beat miles for the title and he also recently defeated the Englishman in New York for American championship honours, but in the latest encounter he completely outclassed miles. There is a difference of nearly twenty years in their age, Gould only having just turned 20, and in a few more years he will probably be able to defeat the best professional. Miles and Gould have qualified for the final of the Olympic Tennis Competition and after last Saturday's championship form, we must be prepared to see Columbia score her first Olympic victory.

THE TURF.

As matters are going at present, the racing season of 1908 is likely to be known as "the season of surprises." The Grand National result was a startler and the Two Thousand Guineas winner was never "expected," while the Newmarket Stakes on Wednesday provided another sensation. About the least fancied of the thirteen runners, was Sir. Wolf, which finished twelfth in the Guineas, yet Mr. Raphiel's call was cleverly from Mercutio, (fourth in Guineas) Primer and Vamose—both strongly fancied. The winner is not in the Derby otherwise he might be supported. The going was good and the time for the 1 1/4 miles was 2 mins. 10 4/5 secs, nothing remarkable, even for a three year old under a burden of 9st 12lbs lbs.

WHITE EAGLE WINS.

There were only five starters for the Payne Stakes (1 1/2 miles) and in which White Eagle gave a very smooth performance, Randall having an arm chair ride. The time was 2 mins. 37 secs. White Eagle carrying 124lbs. The record by-the-way is 2 mins. 32 3.4 secs. by Lamplighter, 3 years, 109lbs, but this was on the fast dirt track at Monmouth Park, New Jersey, U. S. A., White Eagle really had nothing to beat, but his appearance denoted that he has come on since the Guineas.

The Newmarket Handicap, of 1,000 sovs. was thought to be good for Hayden the "Jubilee winner, but has 14lbs penalty, and the fact he cannot run two severe races near each other, put him out of court. The spoils went to Lord Howard de Walden, whose Cargell scored cleverly. The winner is a son of Carbine-Galinne and so ought to make a stayer. Another interesting incident at New Market was the victory of Eider in the Burnwell Plate, this being the first success of the French colt since he entered into the possession of Mr. J. B. Joel. Eider noon comfortably from Bridge of Canny, both having an impost of 9st. 6lbs. and on the form of Lord Derby's crack at the end of last season, this makes Eider to be "good goods."

CRICKET.

With a decided improvement in the weather, batsmen have been able to hold their own against bowlers and several centuries have been recorded since last week's letter was written. The easy win of Yorkshire over Oxford University, by an innings and 133 runs, was mainly due to Haigh, who had the splendid analysis of 5 wickets for 27 and 7 for 23. More brilliant bowling was seen in the Surrey V. Gloucester match (drawn) J. N. Crawford capturing 5 Gloster wickets for 14 runs. Another splendid performance was that by A. Hardy of Northamptonshire who dismissed 6 Notts batsmen for 11 runs in the drawn match at Northampton. Among all the five bowling feats, the performance of P. F. Warner in carrying his bat through the innings in the M. C. C. vs. Kent match stands out prominently. His contribution amounted to 64, in a total of 124, and this makes the second time he has carried his bat through the innings this season.

BIG SCORES.

There were no fewer than three separate centuries in the Worcester vs. Surrey match at Worcester. Bowley obliged with 123 in the home sides first efforts and Marshall made 176 in the second venture of Surrey. The Queenslander is showing to great advantage this year and his contribution surpassed the previous highest innings of the season. The Surrey total reached 334 and Worcestershire were in requiring 307 to win. So long as H. K. Foster was undefeated, there appeared a chance of making the runs, but he was finally dismissed for a splendid effort of 174 and Surrey won by 14 runs.

The Notts vs. Leicester match also produced three centuries, Hardstaff, (104) and Gunn (J) 144 not out being the chief factors towards the total by 396 for 7 wickets in the second innings of Volts. One of Leicestershire made a capital effort and was not out with 119 opposite his name, but only C. J. B. Wood (69) rendered him much assistance and Notts won by 217 runs.

Tyldesley's innings of 166 was the main feature of the Lancashire Northamptonshire match and with W.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1908.

INDIA AND UNREST.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S letter on Unrest seems to have come as a veritable god-send to the press in England. At this time of year, as a rule, newspapers have little more to discuss than natural history curiosities and agricultural phenomena. But India has been dragged to the front, and journals, which know as little of India as India knows of them, are airing their views on questions which they do not understand. It is true there is some unrest and that unsatisfactory conditions prevail, but to insinuate that Government fears them, or is incapable of dealing with the situation, is to say the thing which is not. The Secretary of State, and with him the Government of India, has propounded a policy and has told the people of this country precisely what it is intended shall be done, whether the people appreciate it or not. The "strong comments" of the evening papers are even less to be regarded than the irresponsible utterances of the morning journals. The Government of India has shown neither funk nor fear. It has been just, but it has also been merciful. It has adopted stern measures and applied them in the case of the sedition-mongers. The press at Home, and the so-called friends of India in the House of Commons, have criticised Government and accused it of harshness and brutality. This has been done again and again and the consequence has been that the disloyalists have gathered courage and gone to further extremes than they otherwise would have dared. And now we have the very journals and "friends" who condemned our inhuman treatment of the mild Hindu, accusing Government of cowardice and funk and fear and of weakness. They base their indictments on the testimony of a man with a grievance who has been urged, in "the silly season," to "speak out." And in speaking out, the man who undoubtedly was used ill, has permitted himself to lapse into exaggeration.

"There is no Englishman," says the letter, "who should not blush with shame to know that in many places women cannot venture outside their houses without fear of insult." There is no Englishman who should not blush with shame at this unwarrantable aspersion on his countrywomen. Two ladies were assassinated the other day, but has that fact driven other women out of the country or filled them with craven fear? To the everlasting honour of our country-women be it said that it has not and that there is not one who would not stand firm by the side of her husband or brother in whatever trial may be in store for us. English women and girls can and do go about to-day as freely and as fearlessly as they ever could, and there is scarcely one per cent. of them who cannot use arms of precision with accuracy. Mrs. Busch, who shot her assailant in Rangoon the other day, is only one of thousands of English women in this country who could give as good an account of themselves. There is scarcely a schoolboy who cannot use a carbine. And in this lies the explanation of the remarkable placidity which prevails to-day and the complacency with which the European population of this country regards the apparent inactivity of the Government. The Government of India has the confidence of its British subjects. Those subjects fully realise that when it is necessary to strike the lash will fall. They would be the first to condemn panic-stricken legislation or the adoption of what they considered unnecessarily harsh measures. They approved the summary handling of Lalputrai and Ajitsingh and though some would have prolonged the period of incarceration they were satisfied that the action had its desired effect. They were not disheartened by the Government's attitude towards the boycott. They know it would fail in its purpose as it did fail.

Then it is alleged that in dealing with India the rulers appeared to be hunting for sugar-plums—to throw to hungry wolves we presume,—but the diction of the letter is inartistic as well as ambiguous. We suppose the measures the Viceroy's Council dealt with yesterday are sugar-plums—the Bill dealing with explosives and that referring to the prevention of incitement to murder. It is a remarkable commentary on the excitement which has been stirred up at Home, that the Government of India was at that very moment pursuing the even tenour of its way and, unperturbed by the evidences of anarchism among schoolboys and the wild incendiarism of a certain section of the native press, was discussing measures to deal with dynamitards and journalistic rebels. "Timorous and apologetic," sneers the "Times." The velvet glove has been worn sometimes when the use of the mailed fist might have been more appropriate, but the British administration of India has ever been characterised by gentleness and moderation. It has always been recognised that we have to deal with a nation of children. A few of those children have become unruly, but only a few. Are the whole lot to receive the birch-rod? Only the old woman who lived in a shoe was ever known to apply such undiscriminating methods. The well-behaved shall have their sugar-plums, the refractory the birch. It is right and just. There is unrest, but the extent of it is not so great that it need drive our relatives at Home into such terrible hysterics. The whirlwind under which India is tossed and torn does not swirl. India is neither tossed nor torn. She has a little outbreak of *musth* among her schoolboys, some of whom are permitted to write to so-called newspapers. It has become rather a nuisance than a danger and as such must be abated. The time has not yet come to send for additional troops, much less to proclaim martial law. A little corrective medicine is all that is required and the Legislative Council prescribed it yesterday. It cannot be said that the two new measures are anything beyond that. There is no attempt to hang, draw and quarter any man using a bomb or preaching sedition. Government meets the situation, "not in a spirit of panic but in a cool and resolute spirit" increasing the penalties against the unlicensed manufacturers of firearms, etc. from three to seven years, and empowering a magistrate to attach an offending newspaper press and confiscate its property. This might very well have been decided upon long ago, but if Government errs at all it errs on the side of mercy.

A PROJECT OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

THE letter of a Parsi enclosing two "appeals to the Parsi community" which we published yesterday, will, we are afraid, fail to appeal to Parsis or to anybody else. And we shall not be sorry if they fail. For the joint appeal is to the instincts of reaction and not progress, to what we may call the mediæval spirit and not to the modern. It is for setting up in their midst at immense cost an institution which would not only be useless but positively mischievous in some respects. The need for a special Parsi College for the community remains to be proved, and it will require very strong arguments indeed to prove it. A few people have of late bothered themselves with this question, and have tried to interest the community on behalf of their fad. But the community rightly refused to be interested, and the faddists have found but little support. They have now ventured on another move which they no doubt think clever, but which will prove in the end harmful to their project. They have called in the aid of Mrs. Besant to stir up the Parsi community in favour of their project. When they found their own community indifferent and the trend of representative opinion against them, they hit upon the idea of utilising Mrs. Besant as a *deus* or rather *dea ex machina* in their difficulty. Indeed, more than a year ago they tried this expedient and—failed. Mrs. Besant then gave an eloquent address, as is her wont, and urged on the assembled Parsis the idea of their having a separate college of their own. The Parsis assembled and of course heard and applauded her eloquence; but her arguments, if there were any, failed to convince them, and they ceased to think about the matter any more. It was, as is the case with nearly all the eloquent addresses of this gifted woman, an instance of "in one ear and out at the other." Not satisfied with this ill-success she has once more come forward at the bidding of her Parsi friends and indited the "appeal" of yesterday. This appeal is also eloquent and rhetorical; but of arguments we fail to discern any. "Every principle calls on you to be up and doing, every circumstance is favourable. Seize then, O followers of Zaruthustra, the golden opportunity, and may His Fire descend from heaven on your hearts." This and much besides in the same strain sounds to men of common sense palpably fulsome.

According to her a Parsi College is their sole salvation. If they do not start it, and that too *instanter*, then Zoroastrianism is doomed to perish and the Parsis shall cease to be." These are the assertions by which a whole community is sought to be convinced of the necessity of this project! Mrs. Besant's appeal is followed by another, if possible more rambling and inconsequential, from Mr. J. B. Petit. With chivalrous spirit he follows his Quixote bravely. His imagination is evidently freed by the distant vision of his college in the air. "Such a system of education will bring the students out into the light of day," he exclaims, with what meaning we leave his readers to discover for themselves; and further, "will exhibit them to the world comprehensive in acquirements, fertile in resources, rich in imagination, strong in reasoning, prudent and powerful above their fellows, in all the relations and in all the offices of life." Mr. Petit is no doubt touched with the Promethean fire of the fair prophetess, and is fairly carried off with the sound of his own brave words. We should not be surprised if the Parsi community were to resent this interference of an outsider and a Theosophical Buddhist like Mrs. Besant. Will they listen with respect to a Buddhist who has already given up the faith of her fathers and even the faith of her early womanhood, when she harangues them now on the benefits of standing fast to their own faith? We doubt the wisdom of those who have put her name forward in this weak crusade of theirs. The Parsis have to remember that they have succeeded so far because they have shown themselves capable of assimilating Western culture far above their fellows of other Indian communities.

This special college in which it is now proposed to give the first place to their religious lore better adapted to the intellectual development of a past mediæval age than now, will certainly prove an hindrance to such assimilation in the future, and so far retard their further progress. Moral training is what is wanted; and more of this should enter into Parsi education than at present. But moral training is quite different from the imparting of dry knowledge of theological works like the Vendidad, an antiquated sanitary and quasi-religious code composed not by Zoroaster, it must be remembered, but by some old Parsi theologians. In fact, theology must be the principal thing taught in this proposed Special Parsi College if it is to justify its existence and name and enormous cost. But the progress of the world does not point that way. The West has advanced by throwing theology as much as possible in the background; and the West is right. Can the Parsis act otherwise, and hope to prosper? The whole question is important and deserves to be considered patiently by wise heads. Above all mere empty rhetoric and *argumentum ad captandum* should not be allowed by such a community as the Parsi to enter seriously into its consideration.

ILL-FATED PAINTERS.

THE terrible murder of the well-known French portrait painter, M. Steinhreil, will shock Paris, where the deceased artist had long been a familiar figure. It is to be hoped that his murder will be avenged; and will not remain a mystery like the last English occurrence of the same kind. To this day the cruel murder of Mr. Archibald Wakley, in his studio at Westbourne Grove, remains unavenged. The young artist, one of whose canvases was at the moment of his death on view at the Royal Academy, was attacked in his studio after returning from a presentation dinner at Simpson's in the Strand, and his head was beaten almost beyond recognition. His assailants were themselves so horrified at their handiwork that they threw a sheet over the body and departed hurriedly—but without leaving so much as a finger-print behind. To this day no clue to the identity of the murderer or murderers has been obtained.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY, in his judgment yesterday, dismissed the suit brought by the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, with costs on scale No. 2.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th May shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1907 of 230,517 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 71,869 in the earnings.

THE Committee of the Spanish Chamber which is considering the Municipal Administration Bill has accepted (says Reuter) an amendment whereby the right of voting in the elections of village mayors and rural councillors is to be granted to women, who are regarded as the heads of families by traditional usage in certain provinces, such as Leon, Zamora, and Santander, and in the mountainous parts of Galicia and the Asturias.

AMONGST the last parcel of produce received at the City office of the Queensland Government, 73, Basinghall-street, are some pods of the "rain tree" (Pithecolobium Saman), an importation into the Colony from Peru. It is a valuable shade tree in tropical pastures. The name of "rain tree" is given because so great is the volume of distillation of moisture that the ground is wet under its branches.

RUSSIA is conducting a frontier war, a Punitive Expedition, consisting of the 2nd and 4th Rifle Battalions provided with quick-firing Mountain Artillery and accompanied by a sotnya of Cossacks having left Tiflis for the Dymansky frontier post, which is besieged by Khan Mahmud-Kuli. A year and a half ago, says the "Novoe Vremya," this Khan crossed the frontier in the Lenkoran District, and settled on Russian territory as if he were at home. An expedition had to be sent to turn him out, and last year another expedition of the same composition as the present one marched against him. On the 17th April a Punitive Expedition of Cossacks and Chasseurs rode along the frontier of Lenkoran District and burned two villages. The "Novoe Vremya" attacks the Viceroy of the Caucasus for his vacillation and want of energy in dealing with this robber-chief.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

Rabbits.

TROUBLE IN NEW GUINEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 25.

The question submitted to the New South Wales High Court as to whether the Government of New South Wales is required to pay Customs duty on rails imported for use on State railways was answered on Saturday in the affirmative. The five Judges were unanimously of opinion that the case set up on behalf of the Government of New South Wales had failed, and that judgment must be entered for the defendant the Collector of Customs, with costs. His Honour the Chief Justice said that the action was to recover money paid by the State as duty, under protest. The contentions set up in the special case were:—(1). That the rails were the property of His Majesty and that the Sovereign was not bound by Customs Acts, and (2) that the rails were exempt by virtue of Section 114 of the Constitution. The first contention had been sufficiently dealt with in the case of King v. Sutton, and he did not think it necessary to add anything on that point. It was provided that the State shall not impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State. There were difficulties in the way of implying any limitation such as was contended for, upon the terms of Section 114, just as there were in the way of saying that any function which a sovereign Government assumed to exercise within the limits of its powers was not an ordinary function of Government, but even with this limitation the prohibition of the Section would extend to duties upon goods imported for the business of all departments of a Government, and this whether the goods were directly imported into the State itself or through another State. The words "property belonging to the Commonwealth" and "property belonging to a State," seemed prima facie to import property lying and being within the Commonwealth. Neither the Commonwealth nor a State could impose a tax upon property which was not within the geographical limits of its jurisdiction. It was contended that the property was within the Commonwealth since the goods must have been imported before a liability arose, but this, although true in one sense, was not true in any relevant sense. The payment of Customs duty was an obligation or a condition which must be fulfilled before the goods could lawfully form part of the stock or mass of goods in a country, although for convenience they were allowed to be retained in bond in the King's warehouse until payment. He agreed that the Customs law from this point of view was nothing more than the exercise of the power the Commonwealth possessed of regulating the manner and terms on which goods might be brought into the Commonwealth, and he was of opinion that the levying of Customs duties on importations was not the imposition of a tax upon property within the primary and literal meaning of Section 114 standing alone. He was further of opinion that even if it were an imposition of a tax on property within the primary and literal meaning of that Section, yet that meaning was not the general or necessary meaning, and that it must be rejected as being inconsistent with the other plain provisions of the Constitution. He thought, therefore, that Section 114 did not apply to the duties of Customs. He had arrived at the conclusion that it was the intention of the Legislature that the right of the State Governments to import goods should be subject to the control of the Commonwealth, and was of opinion that judgment must be for the defendant, with costs. The other Judges arrived at the same conclusion.

THE WIRE NETTING INCIDENT.

In the Sydney High Court on Thursday the full Bench of Judges pronounced judgment in the action King v. Sutton and Co., in which the Commonwealth Government challenged the right of the Government of New South Wales to set the Customs authorities at defiance in seizing a consignment of wire netting, on the ground that as Government property it was exempt from the payment of Customs duty. In separate judgments each of the five Judges decided that the State Government had taken up a wholly untenable position; that there was no defence to the act; that the State was liable to the penalties provided by the Customs Act; and that Judgment must be entered for the Commonwealth for £5 with costs. On August 16, 1907, the steamship "Kent" arrived at Sydney. Part of her cargo consisted of 2,500 rolls of wire netting purchased for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, and 1,313 rolls were removed by the defendant State and carried away without the authority of any officer of the Customs Department. It was contended by the defendant State that the King was not bound by the provisions of the Customs Act.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

The uncertainty which has prevailed since the late crisis regarding the Federal political situation will be cleared up within a few days. All kinds of rumours are abroad, but nothing positive can be learned, as even the Prime Minister's colleagues profess to be ignorant of his intentions. It was stated last week that the Government had patched up its differences with the Labour Party, but from the interjections made by Mr. Fisher in the House of Representatives there appears to be an absence of cordial relations between the caucus and the Government. At the same time the impression seems that the Government, by granting the Postal Royal Commission, will for the present avoid conflict with its Labour supporters, and that it will get into recess without much trouble. Everything, however, depends what will take place during the week. There may be trouble about the Prime Minister's new Defence Appropriation Bill. The Labour caucus is determined that the surplus revenue must be devoted to old-age pensions and would probably oppose the Surplus Revenue Bill unless this was guaranteed by the Government, while the Prime Minister wants an appropriation of £360,000 for defence purposes. The situation is critical, but certain circumstances, especially the approaching visit of the United States fleet, point to some kind of temporary arrangement being made.

RABBITS.

We have so long regarded the rabbit as one of our greatest enemies that we are very apt to lose sight of him in his capacity as a growing source of revenue. The rabbit industry in Australia, as shown by some figures published a few days ago by Mr. Crove, the Superintendent of Exports in Victoria, has grown to considerable dimensions. Last year upwards of 100 million rabbits were killed in connection with the Australian export trade. Of these about 25 million were sent away in the refrigerator as food. Of the huge balance the skin only were exported, the flesh, amounting in all to about 66,000 tons, being allowed to go to waste. The waste is to be regretted, because the market for fresh and tinned rabbits is capable of large expansion. Our most formidable competitor is Belgium, but the artificially-fed rabbits from Ostend are said to lack the flavor of the Australian wild species. Mr. Crowe characterises as "a splendid thing for the rabbit industry" the proposal of the British Admiralty to acquire extensive stores of Australian tinned rabbits for the navy and the circumstance should furnish additional ground for rejoicing at the abandonment of the scheme for the introduction of the Danysz microbe. There is money in rabbits as they are now, but there would be none if a disease were introduced among them. The mere report that rabbits in Australia were to be exterminated by the introduction of a disease was last year used for all it was worth and more by our European rivals in the rabbit trade. There are squatters and farmers who deprecate the rabbit industry as tending to perpetuate a menace to sheep. The argument is that those engaged in the business will be interested in preventing the extermination of the rabbit, and may even be inclined to treat the young leniently in order that they may be able to keep up their shipments in the future. The answer to this is simply that the rabbits are not exterminated under the present arrangements, and that they could not well be more prolific then they are. With a vast increase in the export trade they would probably be just as much kept in check as they have been by all that the pastoralists and the Government can do to keep their numbers down.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE EMPIRE.

Speaking at Sydney at the annual breakfast of H. A. C. B. Society, Cardinal Moran defined the attitude of the Roman Catholic community towards the Empire. He said he could speak only for their own Catholic citizens, and for them he could say that for this outlying part of the British Empire safely lay in their earnestness and devotedness in promoting every interest of Australasia. Some people said it was disloyal even to uphold these interests. Although he would not say they had no fools in Australia, even these fools in their dreams could not be guilty of disloyalty. The reason was that Australia had the most perfect freedom enlightened citizens could aspire to. Some people in the home land could not realise or understand what Australian interests meant, but his idea was that Canada and Australia were wings of the Empire. The eagle's strength was in its wings that enabled it to soar high in the air; clip the wings and the eagle fell to the ground. So it was perfectly true that in order to uphold the strength of the Empire they must develop Australia's resources, making the wings of the Empire as perfect as they could. And in this respect speaking of disloyalty, if they served the wing from the eagle anyone passing along could pick it up, and it would be just the same if Australia were dissociated from the Empire. It was not a friendly visit from the American fleet they would have, but a visit of another kind from others, who would spread as a nation throughout the length and breadth of the land. They, as Hibernians, would welcome the American visitors, because their visit would strengthen the position of Australia, and justify Australians in devoting their energies to building her fleet, strengthening her arms, and generally carrying out the grand projects which had been marked out. He had never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Deakin, and he knew nothing about his policy or what his aspirations might be, but some months ago when representing the Commonwealth in London Mr. Deakin advocated in the most eloquent and enthusiastic manner what he (the cardinal) regarded as the true interests of Australia. Yet some people said he was absolutely breaking up the Empire and separating Australia from the mother country. It was nonsense to hold, as these monopolistic individuals did, that Australia could not be loyal unless she poured all her wealth into the lap of some of the by-ways of Great Britain. That was not genuine loyalty. Genuine loyalty was to develop Australia's resources, and thus strengthen this outpost or wing to separate which from the Empire, would ruin the Empire itself.

THE HONOUR OF PARLIAMENT.

For some time on Thursday the Committee of both Houses of the Federal Parliament, which was appointed to devise a method of dealing with slanders upon members of Parliament, sat in private. It was drawing up a draft report, which will be finally considered at a meeting next Tuesday. In the draft report the Committee, after laying down the present powers of Parliament, as given in evidence by the witnesses called, recommends the passage of an Act deputing to State Courts the function of trying anybody who may have libelled Parliament or any member of Parliament. Proceedings may be taken in any of the superior Courts, and they shall be summary and not by indictment. The decision as to whether a prosecution is to be undertaken shall rest with the House of Parliament concerned. On the resolution of the particular Chamber involved proceedings shall be at once initiated against the person or persons who have uttered the libel. These powers are to apply only to a libel of Parliament. No other offences are provided for. A section of the Committee desired to extend these powers to covering threats of violence or any other breach of the privileges of a member of Parliament, and it was also desired to allow any member the right to originate a prosecution against a libeller, but the majority overruled these suggestions. The draft report was adopted.

TROUBLE IN NEW GUINEA.

Disquieting news was received at Sydney, on May 20, to the effect that serious trouble is brewing in connection with the vexed question of the boundary line separating British from German New Guinea. The Governor of German New Guinea (Dr. Hahl) arrived a few weeks ago at Waria River, which connects with Gira River, and established a Customs station at the mouth. This action created a deal of surprise, and the next step of the German Governor was to despatch a boating party up the river to the disputed territory where a number of British miners were working. The officials imposed a poll tax of licence fee of £1 per head on the British miners, on the ground that they were carrying on operations outside the sphere of British influence. The miners urged that if they had gone beyond the boundary they had done so unintentionally. The mouth of the Waris River is admittedly in German territory, while the mouth of the Gira River is recognised generally to be in British territory. The question as to where the boundary line runs through the intervening country has not the been decided, and the action just taken by yet German Governor is interpreted to mean that Germany asserts the ownership of the large tract of disputed country. The Acting-Administrator (Judge Murray) has already left Samarai to meet Dr. Hahl, but whether these two officials will be able to come to a satisfactory settlement of the question is problematical.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The Director of Agriculture (Professor Angus gave some valuable evidence before the Royal Commission appointed by Parliament to enquire into the present methods of marketing wheat in South Australia. He contended that the existing system of fixing a single standard offered no encouragement to the farmer to produce the best varieties of wheat, which, he claimed, would soon meet with the favour of London buyers and command enhanced prices. He favoured the grading system, and the method of handling the grain in bulk by means of elevators. If it cost £1,000,000 to establish elevators at the principal shipping ports he would still strongly recommend the system. He declared that the superior quality of the wheat grown in South Australia was not fully realised on the London market, and that the fact should be extensively advertised, specially selected shipments being made to prove that the claim was justified. It had been estimated that from 1 3/4 lb. to 2lb. of rabbish was exported in every bushel of undressed wheat, which, based on a 20 million bushel harvest, meant that about 15,000 tons of stuff unfit for milling was shipped away from the State every year. It represented a considerable loss to South Australia that so much fine wheat was sold on the basis of a 63lb. average. Of course there might be considerable difficulty in introducing the grading system, because it was reckoned on the London market that there was only one grade of Australian wheat, but he saw no real obstacle in the way of its introduction. The very fact that merchants were dividing their wheats into different grades showed that there was an advantage to be derived from the practice. If a prime grade were adopted, he thought the better price that would be realised would compensate for the extra expense of grading.

[° By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE KING AT REVAL.

GERMAN NAVAL ESCORT.

Attitude of the Duma.

COMMERCIAL RAPPROCHEMENT DESIRABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The British Royal yacht arrived at Kiel to-day. The German fleet saluted and dressed ships.

The Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia greeted their Majesties on board the yacht, which proceeded to Reval, followed by the escorting warships and preceded by nine German torpedoes.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

All the trains from St. Petersburg to Reval were yesterday crowded and every hotel is full.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Reuter's representative had interviewed M. Stolypin, who said that the meeting of the two monarchs doubtless would confirm the Russian sympathy for Great Britain. He emphasised the commercial rapprochement as also mutually desirable.

The President of the Duma and the leader of the Constitutional Democrats who were interviewed yesterday welcomed King Edward's visit as cordially as M. Stolypin, but it is significant that both sought to connect it with the internal situation, the former saying the visit was opportune now that a representative system was firmly established and the latter declaring the visit was paid to constitutional Russia and the seal of international recognition was thereby affixed to the new regime.

Only the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left object to the visit, each fearing the other will turn it to advantage.

RAILWAY REPORT.

...es" Comment.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

...mmenting on the report of ... Committee, believes that ...endations will give general ...ays that if the proposed sub- ...e of annual capital expenditure ...ected, the railways should attain that higher ...iciency so urgently necessary.

The "Times" continues: "The Committee contemplates quite calmly an annual programme involving an expenditure of twenty millions sterling. We believe that their confidence is justified, and that even a hundred thousand miles of railways will not suffice for the probable future requirements of India.

"The weak feature of the report is that though it defines the qualifications of his subordinates, it says nothing of the qualifications of the Chairman of the Board. If India intends to place such Napoleonic powers in the hands of one man, she should select an expert and not appoint an amateur with expert advisers."

THE DUMA AND THE NAVY.

Investigation Demanded.

MAINTENANCE VOTE REFUSED.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Following upon an acrimonious debate on the irregularities in the Navy and the Ministry of Marine, the Duma has rejected the credit for eleven million roubles for new battleships, and passed a resolution demanding an investigation and punishment of the irregularities.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

Many Killed.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A most destructive tornado has taken place in Nebraska and Kansas.

The damage is widespread and 26 people have been killed.

Buildings in many towns have been wrecked.

RACIAL RIOT IN OKLAHOMA.

15 Negroes and 8 Whites Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Two blacks killed a white man in a brawl at Cleo in Oklahoma and afterwards fled to the hills.

Racial riots followed, causing hundreds of blacks to join the fugitives.

An attempt to capture the latter led to a pitched battle in which fifteen negroes and eight white men were killed.

The State Militia has been called out.

STRIKE RIOT IN PARIS.

A Fierce Conflict.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A fierce conflict has taken place in Paris arising out of a demonstration by six thousand people in sympathy with a petty suburban strike.

Several cafés were wrecked, and chairs, syphons and other articles used as missiles.

Thirteen police and thirty-five rioters were seriously injured.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday.

The same Company's s.s. "Moldavia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 1 p.m. yesterday.

SEDITION PREACHERS ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

A Trivandrum correspondent telegraphs:—

Street preaching was stopped from 1st April for two months by order of the District Magistrate. This period expired on Sunday. Religious preaching was then conducted for a few days. With the arrival of Swadeshi preachers from British territory and the presence of Padmanabha Iyengal, lately discharged from the Tinnevelly security cases, fresh impetus seems to have been given to Swadeshi lectures. Yesterday the Fort High School on the Maidan was the scene of Swadeshi preaching.

A Comilla telegram to the "Patrika" says that the Police are recovering copies of the "Sandya" and "Juguntar" from persons and shops selling them.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The trial of Khudiram Bose was taken up this morning at Mozufferpore by Mr. Carnduff, who has been specially deputed as Sessions Judge to try the case.

The prisoner, who was indicted for murder, pleaded guilty, but the Judge thought that as it was an important case it was best that he be formally tried. As there was some difficulty in getting English-knowing assessors the trial was adjourned till to-morrow.

The trial of the other accused, Kissory Mohun Banerjee, for concealing evidence was adjourned till after the close of Khudiram's trial. Kissory Mohun in the meanwhile was released on bail of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. Khudiram is being defended by a local pleader and it is said that another pleader is also expected from Rungpur.

At the Calcutta Police Court before Mr. Thornhill, the prisoner Wanindra Nath Mitra, late printer and publisher of the "Yugantar" newspaper, who had been undergoing one year and 11 months' rigorous imprisonment at the Presidency Jail, was brought up from jail and placed in the Dock on a charge of publishing seditions articles headed "death wished for," Conspiracy or desire for Freedom," "What is the real Truth," on 9th May last. Some Police evidence only was taken to-day.

TORTURE BY POLICE.

Severe Action by Traders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

A Trivandrum correspondent telegraphs:—A serious case of police torture is being enquired into by the authorities. A cart-driver, who was unloading the contents of his cart, is said to have been severely handled by the police.

The bazaar people sent urgent representations to the Dewan and the Maharajah, complaining of the high-handedness of the police. They have raised a fund to take necessary proceedings against the police. The people have informed the authorities that they will go on strike and close their shops if irregularities of the police are not properly investigated.

To-day crowds of people assembled at the Palace gate and represented their grievances to the Maharaja. All the shows in the town were closed, the police station in the fort was looted and burnt, prisoners in the lock-up were liberated, records were burnt, and Mr. Bensley, Superintendent, was stoned. Several crowds became unmanagable. Colonel Dawson, with 200 men of the Nair Brigade, under Lieutenant Teapingwell Rolls, dispersed the mob. The shows remain closed. Several Mahomedans carrying stones have been arrested.

STORM AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 8.

A cyclonic storm passed over Lucknow last night at eleven. A fierce gale commenced blowing from the north-west and blinding clouds of dust enveloped the city, the wind uprooting trees and doing considerable damage to ripening fruit. At midnight loud claps of thunder and vivid lightning and rain descended. Although the fall was moderate it was pretty general throughout the district and will benefit crops. The storm lasted till 3 a. m.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Materials for the annual official forecast of the monsoon have not yet all reached the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, but it is understood that indications at present point generally to normal though late rains.

BILLS ON LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The effect of the operations now in progress for reducing redundancy in the Indian currency by the issue of sterling Bills on the Secretary of State is reflected in the comparative inactivity in the units. Returns to-day published show that no less than nine lakhs of rupees were coined in the month of April.

A BIG FIRE.

Loss Rs. 25,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

On Saturday last, a Cocanada correspondent writes, a serious fire broke out about noon at Pullipet Jagannaikpur, resulting in the destruction of houses and property to the value of Rs. 25,000. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the Collector, the Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Horne, who is now visiting Cocanada, and Mr. Coningham, District Superintendent of Police, did all they could to assist in putting it out. The outbreak, it is stated, originated through some straw igniting, aided by a strong wind. The flames spread and enveloped the adjoining palmyra thatched houses, about 100 of which were destroyed.

An "Empire" telegram from Darjeeling, dated the 7th instant, says that a scuffle between soldiers and Indians yesterday arose from a drunken freak on the part of they soldiers, who apparently attempted to break into a certain quarter of the Raja's palace under a misapprehension. The mystery of the sentry's snider that was found in a ditch has not yet been cleared up. Both soldiers were roughly handled, but it seems that they got no more than they deserved.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE HOLI.

In the current number of the "Hindustan Review" Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri enters a strong protest against the customs which in the opinion of the respectable and educated natives of India, now mar the annual Holi festival. "In Gujarat and Kathiawar" he writes "this occasion lets loose the most horrible propensities of human nature, and people—high and low—hold a saturnalia consisting of the obscenest shows, the most indecent processions, and the singing of the most immoral songs, night and day, in public and private. The extracts quoted above show that this rowdy conduct is not confined to those who take part in the mischief, but it victimises innocent parties, irrespective of sex, and in spite of police precaution and watchfulness." He proceeds to remark that the real significance of the Holi festival is the advent of Spring and that those who are minded to defend these unholy celebrations liken them to the Mayfair and Maypole dances and the carnivals held in Europe; but that so far as he knows the latter festivals are not celebrated in such a grossly open and indecent manner.

Mr. Krishnalal is perfectly correct in saying that the Holi is a Nature-festival, designed to celebrate the reappearance in the Spring of the universal creative power, and he is also right in holding that the May-day celebrations of Europe, which were originally of the same class of Nature-festivals, are no longer marred by open indecency. But he has overlooked the fact that this was not always so and that up to even mediæval ages the old popular Pagan festivals, which had been accepted wholesale by the Christian church in its crusade of proselytism, were quite as objectionable from the modern standpoint as the Hindu Holi of to-day. One has only to dive into the old monastic annals to learn what an enormous change for the better has affected the masses of Europe during the last three or four centuries. Dulaure's description of the "miches" manufactured in Auvergne and the Lower Limousin, the custom of "heaving or lifting" practised in Cheshire and Shropshire on Easter Day, the Puritan Stubbs' account of the May-Day celebrations during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the old Shrewsbury pageant, the Feast of Asses, and Burchardus famous work *De conviviis quae fiunt ritu paganorum ex-Concil Africanu*, all tend to show that at the time when the mass of the people of Europe had not advanced beyond the standard of literacy and general education which now characterises the mass of the Hindu population, the popular festivals of the former were not a whit less indecent and boisterous than those of the latter.

To what cause then may one ascribe the fact that these European festivals have either sunk into desuetude or have been completely shorn of their objectionable features? The answer is, I think,—the gradual education of the mass of the people and the consequent elevation of the character and morality of the nations of Europe. Mr. Krishnalal blames the purely secular character of the education imparted by Government of India for the continuance of the more undesirable features of the Holi, and the absence of any moral education imparted to the children of India in their own homes. One is disinclined to agree with Mr. Krishnalal in the culpability of the modern educational system in India for the very good reason that it was secular education in Europe which was largely responsible for purifying the character of the old popular and ecclesiastical festivals. Spiritual and moral education has doubtless a very prominent part to play in the moulding and perfecting of racial character; but it can only come into operation as the handmaid of secular education which first arouses the spirit of enquiry and comparison and leads men to seek a higher moral code. One may almost confidently assert that when every child in Western India has the opportunity of learning afforded to it, as is and has been the case in England for many years past, a great step towards the metamorphosis of these old Nature-holidays will have been taken, even though the learning referred to is only of the secular kind. For secular education will grant those children discernment; and they, when they grow up, will be in a position to give their children's children just the training at home which will prevent their participating whole-heartedly in the less desirable features of a primordial cult of the creative powers. The British Government cannot possibly step in and wage a semi-crusade against Indian festivals. The crusade, if a crusade must take place at all, must be carried out by a priesthood and a public which has already reaped the fruits of secular education. Personally I do not believe in crusades of this character. One had much better pin one's faith to the expansion, extension, and uninterrmittent continuation of secular education, which has the power within a few generations of men to strip off the excrescences of ancient faiths and convert festivals like those of the English May-Day, of the Neapolitan St. Cosmo, of the Roman Liberalia and of the Hindu Holi into mere names and no more.

HOUSE-RENT IN BOMBAY.

I heard an extraordinary theory put forward the other day that the rise in rents which has proved so hard a burden upon many persons of moderace income in Bombay was in the first place engendered by the high awards for properties in the first few cases heard and decided by the Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act. The theory strikes me as utterly untenable. In the first place when the Special Collectors first commenced to value and acquire properties, the general idea was that they under-valued rather than over valued properties, although here and there perhaps the evidence put forward may have led them to an occasional over-estimate; and in many cases their awards were enhanced considerably by the Tribunal of Appeal. Secondly it is not clear in what way a few awards within a small portion of a single ward can have resulted in the universal rise of rents from which the city has been suffering. What connection for example, can there be between the rent of a bungalow on Malabar Hill and the rent of a tenement in a Nagpada chawl? Thirdly it has probably been forgotten that this is not the first occasion upon which Bombay has suffered from an enormous inflation of rents. During Sir Bartle Frere's governorship in the "sixties" a similar rise not only in rentals but in the price of every single commodity was made the subject of a series of official communications, to which, by the way, the Government of India paid not the smallest attention. One reads of a Major in the medical service being compelled to live with his wife and two children in two small rooms, each barely larger than an ordinary-sized bath room, of the Superintendent, of the Governor's private office being unable to afford mutton more than twice a week owing to its exorbitant rate, and of the masses being forced to convert small single-tenement rooms in chawls into what were practically human godowns,—shelves or supports of a flimsy kind being ranged tier upon tier round the four walls of the tenement and serving as sleeping-bunks. Yet nobody in those days thought of ascribing the rise in rents and consequent overcrowding to a few awards delivered by an acquisition-official. The evil was recognised to be due to a great influx of population and a sudden plethora of money; and there is little doubt that the present high figure of rentals is due to the demand for accommodation outstripping the supply. Bombay is once again in the midst of a period of great activity; and the reclamations and building-operations of 1863-67 find their counterpart to-day in the dock-operations and railway-operations of the Port Trust, the conversion and extension of tramway-communications and the provision of electric power, the building of houses both by public bodies and private persons, the opening of new firms, and continued commercial progress. All this spells immigration on a large scale, and the city is unable to cope quickly enough with the influx of labourers and others I engendered by the expansion of Bombay. One cannot believe that the high prices will last; there is a bound to be a "slump" as there was in 1866 but in this instance the decline in rates will probably be gradual, and will synchronize with the gradual exploitation of hitherto unoccupied land and the extension of the residential area.

THE GLOBE-TROTTER.

Most people are disposed to ridicule the European cold-weather visitor to India and sometimes also to resent his presence. The attitude of the ordinary dweller in in the country towards these birds of passage is portrayed on the one hand in Rudyard Kipling's story of Trantar of the Bombay side and on the other in a famous remark anent American Ladies with cameras made by an old Hindu priest at the temple of Jagannath in Orissa. But there is one class of Native who cherishes the globe-trotter and would be very sorry to see the last of him,—to wit the Bombay travelling-servant. Proof of this lies in the following true tale of Jivan Soma. Jivan was originally body-servant or "second" to an English official in Bombay, but had to leave his master's service rather hurriedly in a little matter of a watch and chain which was found among his effects and which he naively related had been given to him by his grandfather, who owned a mortgaged field and an infinity of offspring in Bulsar. Five years after his departure Jivan one fine day in April turned up at the office of his former master and desired speech with the Presence. The Presence deigned to accede to his desire, and Jivan beautifully dressed in semi-English style, advanced into the room. "What do you want, scoundrel"?, quoth the Englishman. "I coming to give Master salaams;" was the ready answer, "Master is well; I always remembering Master!" "Are you employed anywhere now?" was the next question. "Not just now," replied the man of guile, "I only working in the cold weather now." "What do you mean by saying you only work in the cold weather? How do you manage to live thus?" said the mystified Englishman. "I travelling-servant to the dam-fool passengers" was the ready reply "and three months of that sufficeth to keep me for the rest of the year!" It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and the globe-trotter obviously has his uses.

DARING DACOITY.

Dacoits Elude Capture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The Dacca Police are after a daring gang of dacoits who, on Tuesday last, raided the house of Jamini Sarkar, a wealthy dealer, of Barra Dawab-gunge Thana, and carried away an immense sum of money.

In the house they killed two of Jamini's men, and shot two others dead, when efforts were made to seize the boats in which they were clearing away.

Superintendent Reilly and Mr. Parry, the Joint Magistrate, have started after them in steam launches with armed Gurkhas. It is known that some of the gang are armed with the best guns and are using expanding bullets.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Suspected Milk Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 8.

At a meeting of the Civil Station Sub-Committee (Municipal) on Friday last, Mr. Johnson called attention to the alarming number of deaths taking place in the European community, from cholera, while nothing apparently was being done to combat with the disease. He expressed his opinion that enquiry would show that the milk supply, especially (he said) that coming from Gwal Mandi, would be found to be the principal cause of the disease, and he therefore asked that the health officer be required at once to institute enquiries into the cases that had already occurred, and to submit a report to the Committee on an early date. The Sub-Committee unanimously accepted the proposal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieutenant K. T. Chadwick died at Bellary on Saturday from dysentery.

Colonel F. Campbell, Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Army Headquarters, is appointed Colonel on the Staff Secunderabad, 1st Infantry Brigade. Colonel W. G. Hamilton from Meerut succeeding him.

Major-General Pelcher is transferred from Secunderabad to the Bangalore Brigade, vice Major-General Scallon appointed Adjutant-General.

The appointment of Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor as P. M. O., India, vice Gubbit, has now been formally notified.

With reference to India Army Order No 193 of 1907 it is notified that the gold, silver and bronze jewels presented to India by the Army Rifle Association for competing at rifle meetings during 1908 have been won as follows:—Gold jewel by Lieutenant C. H. Dumbell, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Forester, 128 points; silver jewel by Corporal Crews, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, 122 points; bronze jewel, Lance-Corporal Fosket, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, 122 points.

Lieutenant Colonel Henderson, R. A. M. C., to be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's forces in India, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias vacated.

Under instructions from the War Office, Surgeon-General W. F. Gubbins is directed to proceed to England on transfer, travelling at the expense of the Imperial Government.

Brevet Colonel J. Dallas, Royal Engineers, officiating Commanding Royal Engineer of a Division, is confirmed, vice Colonel Blunt, retired.

Major H. H. Jones is appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Transport, vice Major Hawks vacated.

Major H. H. Turner is confirmed as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major James, tenure expired.

Brevet Major R. H. Massie sails from Home at the end of the present month, to join No. 27 Mountain Battery at Bhamo.

Captain B. Leicester, Cheshire Regiment, has one year's extension as Registration Officer.

ANARCHY AND SEDITION.

NEW BILLS IN THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Wide Powers Asked for.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S TWO BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day was a full one, so far as official members were concerned, Lord Kitchener, Sir Louis Dane and Mr. Merle being also present, while the non-official members were represented by the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, Munshi Madho Lal and Nawab Saiyed Muhammed. Colonel Roos Keppel was one of the audience.

SALT DUTIES BILL.

Mr. Baker introduced the Salt Duties Bill, which, he explained, is to extend to other parts of India the system of allowing merchants to buy salt from Government on six months' credit, which has worked well in Madras.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.

Mr. Baker also introduced the Local Authorities Loans Bill, which, he explained, was to remove a technical defect as to the meaning of the word "Bills" where short-term loan documents were concerned, the object being to render such documents legal in cases where they were of the nature of promissory notes.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES BILL.

A Bill further to amend the Law relating to Explosive Substances.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Recent events have brought prominently to notice the inadequacy of the existing law to deal with crimes committed by means of explosive substances. The Indian Explosives Act, of 1884, was framed to prevent accidents, rather than to prevent crime; and its provisions are clearly inadequate to meet the present emergency. No sentence of imprisonment can be imposed under that Act, and the maximum penalty is only a fine of Rs. 3,000. The Indian Arms Act of 1872, though it applies to the possession of explosives, as well as arms, is also inadequate in respect both of the penalties it allows and the scope of its provisions for dealing promptly with preparations to manufacture bombs and other explosives. The Penal Code provides for the punishment of persons who cause hurt or mischief by means of explosive substances, and it also deals with attempts to cause hurt or mischief, but only when any act towards the commission of the offence is actually done; but it does not provide any penalty for making or possessing explosive substances with unlawful intent; and it does not, in other cases, always provide such severe penalties as are requisite.

The Governor-General in Council therefore considers it necessary to supplement the existing law by an Act on the lines of the English Explosive Substances Act of 1883, which was enacted for the express purpose of dealing with anarchist crimes.

The Bill which has been drafted to give effect to this decision provides for the punishment of any person who causes an explosion likely to endanger life or property, or who attempts to cause such an explosion, or makes, or has in his possession, any explosive substance with intent to endanger life or property. It further makes the manufacture or possession of explosive substances for any other than a lawful object, a substantive offence, and throws on the person who makes, or is in possession of, any explosive substance, the onus of proving that the making, or possession, was lawful. It also provides adequately for the punishment both of principals and accessories.

The actual punishment for causing an explosion, likely to endanger life or property is transportation for life, or a shorter term with fine; for attempting to cause an explosion, or making or keeping an explosion, with intent to endanger life or property, transportation for 20 years, or shorter term, both with fines; for possessing explosives under suspicious circumstances, 14 years, with fine or less

SIR H. ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

In introducing his Explosive Substances Bill, Sir Harvey Adamson said:—

I do not think that I need explain to the Council at any length the reasons why the Govt fo India have thought it necessary to introduce a Bill to deal with explosive substances. The nature of the danger which we have to meet has been revealed in the recent attempts to derail by explosive bombs the train of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; in the attempt on the life of the Maire of Chandernagore, in the terrible murder of two ladies at Mozufferpore, in the discovery of a bomb factory in Calcutta, in the subsequent attempt to destroy a tramway car, and in the deposit of a bomb of great power in the precincts of a church, and last but not least, in the revelations as to the objects of certain newspapers, whose aim is to incite to assassination. The nature of the dangers which we have to meet is known to everybody in and out of this Council. The present Bill deals with the danger in respect of explosive substances.

I propose, subsequently, to introduce a Bill dealing with dangerous newspapers. We have to cope with an organised band consisting, unhappily, not of the men of the lower criminal classes, but educated men, who are banded together against all the interests that keep society alive; men who, like pirates, are enemies of the human race. Knowing the danger before us a danger which in India is new, we must meet it with new remedies, not in the spirit of panic, but in a cool and resolute spirit and with a determination to strangle those plans and put down the authors of them.

The first line of defence we have against these dangers is to be found in the Police, and I desire, in the first place, to pay a tribute to the splendid services which the Police of Bengal have, within the last few weeks, rendered to the cause of society.

The next line of defence which we have is to be found in the peralties of the law. First, we have the Explosives Act of 1884, but that Act is not directed against persons possessing explosives with a criminal object: it is intended to defend life and property against the reckless or careless use of a dangerous commodity. The highest penalty in the Act is a fine of Rs. 3,000. Next we have the Arms Act of 1878. The penalties in it are directed against the unlicensed manufacture or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores, and the maximum punishment is imprisonment for three years, except where the criminal act is done in such a manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to a public servant, in which case the maximum punishment is imprisonment for seven years.

INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION.

These punishments are obviously insufficient for the making or possessing of explosives with the intent to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property, even if the act itself could always be brought within the provisions of the Arms Act. Finally, we have the Indian Penal Code, which provides only for the actual committing of hurt or mischief by an explosive substance, and in which the punishment has various ranges, up to transportation for life, dependent on the extent of the hurt or damage which it is intended to commit. Here again the remedy is inoperative, because no offence has been committed until an attempt has been made to commit hurt or mischief, and in that attempt some overt act has been done.

It must therefore be perfectly obvious to anyone, that the existing law is not sufficient to meet the new emergency; which has arisen and I think it unnecessary to enlarge on this aspect of the case.

The defects of the existing law it is the object of this Bill to amend, and I think I shall best do what is useful by simply going through the Bill.

Where an explosion takes place which leads to the loss of life—that is not dealt with in the Bill. It is not necessary to do so because, if a man produces an explosion by which life is lost, he is guilty of murder and would be dealt with for murder, without the Bill.

The 3rd clause of the Bill deals with an explosion which has not caused loss of life; but with the case where an explosion has actually taken place, it is wide enough to include any serious explosion, because no explosion of a serious character could fail to be described as one likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property. It provides a penalty which may extend to transportation for life or to imprisonment for ten years, and I am sure that no one will think that this is a penalty which is too severe for the offence.

UNFRUITFUL INTENTIONS.

The 4th clause of the Bill deals with the case where there has not been an explosion, but where there has been an intent and an attempt to cause an explosion. It also includes the making or possession of an explosive with intent to endanger life or property. That is a degree lower, because the explosion has not actually taken place. In either case, the intent has to be proved, and when such an intent has been proved no one will say that the maximum penalty, which is transportation for 20 years or imprisonment for seven years, is too high.

The 5th clause relates to the making or possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances. I will read it: "Any person who makes, or knowingly has in his possession or under control, any explosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making, or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall be punishable. In the first place, the prosecution must raise a reasonable suspicion as to the conduct of the man who makes an explosive, or has it in his possession, and having raised that suspicion, then it is thrown on the person to show that he made it, or had it in his possession for a lawful object. It is perfectly justifiable, when reasonable suspicion has been shown to exist with reference to the conduct of people who cannot, or else will not, give any account of themselves or why they are in possession of a commodity which, even by mere carelessness, may be destructive of thousands of lives and of an unlimited amount of property, that they should be called upon to show reason why they are possessed of these things.

This legislation is not of an unexampled character: it is part of the permanent law of this country. In the Presidency towns, if a man is found in the night armed with a dangerous offensive weapon, or having in his possession without lawful excuse—proof of which excuse lies upon him—any implement of house-breaking, then he shall be convicted. If a man may be called upon to show the reason why he has a picklock in his possession I think he may be called upon to show also by what right he possesses a hundredweight of nitro-glycerine. And therefore, I say, this legislation is founded on exactly the same principle as that of our existing and permanent law, and no objection whatever can be taken to this clause on that ground.

In consideration of the fact that the onus of proof is thrown on the accused, we have followed the English law and put a lower penalty upon the offence in this clause, the maximum being transportation for fourteen years, or imprisonment for five years.

ABETTING ANARCHY.

The 6th clause is one which is, perhaps, partly covered by the permanent law of abetment; but it is desirable that public attention should be called to the fact that it is not only the man who makes an explosive, or the man who places it where an explosion takes place, who is guilty of a crime, but that every man who supplies money or solicits money for the purpose, or in any way procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to the commission of an offence under this Act, is liable to suffer exactly the same penalty as if he had been guilty as a principal.

I now come to clause 7, where there is a protection against innocent people being vexed under this Bill, and that is that no Court shall proceed to the trial of any offender without the sanction of the Local Government; and, therefore, if through the Police or otherwise an innocent man is arrested and gives an account of himself, the whole matter will, if necessary, go before the Local Government, and the proceedings will come to an end.

There remains the definition clause, which is a clause of great importance. The expression 'explosive substance' applies not merely to explosives themselves, but, what is absolutely essential, it applies to all their material. If you do not do that, you do nothing; if you allow a man to have in one room sulphuric acid, in another room nitric acid, and in another room glycerine, and you are to wait till he combines the three, he will defy your law. It is absolutely necessary that all the materials which maybe used in

THE COMPOSITION OF EXPLOSIVES

should be brought within scope of the law. I am well aware that there are many materials of explosives, like saltpetre or sawdust, which may be perfectly innocent in themselves, but no man will be punished unless he has those materials in his possession in such a way as to raise a suspicion that they are intended to be used for an improper purpose; and it is necessary, also, not only to deal with the materials for making any explosive substance, but also with the apparatus and machinery that are intended to set the explosive materials at work. The definition, therefore, makes mention of 'any apparatus machine, implement or material used, or intended to be used, or adopted, for causing or aiding in causing, any explosion, in or with any explosive substance; also any part of such apparatus, machine or implement' that will deal with detonators, with chlorate of potash, with sulphuric acid and with all the means employed for exploding the commodity.

GOVERNMENT'S HASTE EXPLAINED.

I think I have called attention to all the material parts of the Bill, and now for a word as to the haste with which we propose to pass it. It is not my business to increase excitement, it is rather to suppress, than to excite, panic; but I cannot conceal from the Council my conviction that the danger is great and imminent, and that it ought to be dealt with at once and with a strong hand. A new crime has arisen in India, crime of a terrible nature, and the existing law is absolutely insufficient to cope with it. I will not say more than that; but I may tell you what occurred in England when the same crime first showed its face. Early on the morning of the 5th April, 1883, a man was arrested in a house in London, and found to be in possession of a box which contained 1 3/4 cwts. of nitro-glycerine. There was also discovered a manufactory, on a large scale, of explosive matter. This was communicated to the House of Commons on the same evening by Sir William Harcourt. In answer to a question, he also said that he was not satisfied with the state of the law on the subject; it required amendment. On the 6th April, Sir William Harcourt gave notice that on Monday next, the 9th April, he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law with reference to the possession of explosives, and that in order to expedite the passing of the measure, he would move that the orders of the day be postponed. On the 9th April the Explosive Substances Bill was introduced. The Bill was read a first and second time considered in Committee and read a third time, and was sent to the House of Lords on the same day, where it was read a first, second and third time and passed by 11-30 p m. There is the same necessity for haste here, as there was in England. I may add that the present Bill is almost identical in terms with the English Explosive Substances Act, and that in explaining its provisions I have indented largely on Parliamentary reports.

BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF INCITEMENT TO MURDER AND TO OTHER OFFENCES IN NEWSPAPERS.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1). This Act may be called the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908.

(2). It extends to the whole of British India.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate;

(b) "Newspapers" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news;

(c) "Printing Press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

(2) Save as herein otherwise provided, all words and expressions in this Act shall have the same meanings as those respectively assigned to them in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

3. (1) In cases where, upon application made by order of or under authority from the Local Government, a magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper printed and published within the province contains any incitement to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, such magistrate may make a conditional order declaring the printing press used or intended to be used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper is or at the time of the printing of the matter complained of was printed, and all copies of such newspaper wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall in such order state the material facts and call on all persons concerned to appear before him at a time and place to be fixed by the order, to show cause why the order should not be made absolute.

(2) A copy of such order shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises specified in the declaration made in respect of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or of any other premises in which such newspaper is printed, and the affixing of such copy shall be deemed to be due service of the said order on all persons concerned.

(3) In case of emergency or in cases where the purpose of the application might be defeated by delay, the Magistrate may on or after the

making of a conditional order under sub-section (1) make a further order "ex-parte" for the attachment of the printing press or other property referred to in the conditional order.

(4). If any person concerned appears and shows cause against the conditional order, the Magistrate shall take evidence, whether in support of or in opposition to, such order, in the manner provided in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(5) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper contains matter of the nature specified in sub-section (1), he shall make the conditional order of forfeiture absolute in respect of such property as he may find to be within the terms of the said sub-section.

(6). If the Magistrate is not so satisfied he shall set aside the conditional order of forfeiture and the order of attachment if any.

(1) The Magistrate may by warrant empower any Police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to seize and detain any property ordered to be attached under section 3, sub-section (3), to seize and carry away any property ordered to be forfeited under section 3, sub-section (5), wherever found, and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(a) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published,

or (b) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(c) where any copy of such newspaper is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under sub-section (1), so far as it relates to a search, shall be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search warrants by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

5. Any person concerned who has appeared and shown cause against a conditional order of forfeiture may appeal to the High Court within fifteen days from the date when such order is made absolute.

6. Save as provided in section 5, no order duly made by a Magistrate under section 3 shall be called in question in any Court.

7. Where an order of forfeiture has been made absolute in relation to any newspaper the Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, annul any declaration made by the printer or publisher of such newspaper under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and may by such notification prohibit any further declaration being made or subscribed under the said Act in respect of the said newspaper or of any newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper until such prohibition be withdrawn.

8. Any person who prints or publishes any newspaper specified in any prohibition notified under section 8 during the continuance of that prohibition shall be liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by section 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

9. All proceedings under this Act shall be conducted so far as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

10. No proceedings taken under this Act shall operate to prevent any person from being prosecuted for an act which constitutes an offence under any other law.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

The Bill which I ask for leave to introduce is a sequel to the Explosive Substances Bill, and is intended to meet the same emergency. There are two factors in this emergency, neither of which it is possible to ignore if the evil is to be adequately dealt with. The first is the act and making and using of bombs which has been met by the Bill which has just been passed into law. The second is the public incitement to murder and acts of violence carried on through the medium of an infamous section of the Press. These two factors are as inseparable as cause and effect. If you legislate for the effect without legislating for the cause you do nothing. The present Bill is therefore as urgent as the one with which we have just been dealing. In the opinion of the Government of India it is absolutely necessary for the public safety that it should be passed into law with the utmost possible despatch. The circumstances which have led to this legislation are fresh in the minds of all of us. It is therefore not necessary for me to give a history of the events of the bomb outrages, and I am the more disinclined to do so because certain persons accused in connection with these transactions are still under trial.

ANARCHISTS AND THE PRESS.

There is one point, and only one, in connection with the proceedings that I am compelled to mention in order to support and justify the legislation in which we are engaged. It is the close connection between the Manicktollah conspirators and certain section of the Press. Barendra Kumar Bose, who declares himself to be the leader of the conspirators, is the man who created the "Yugantar" newspaper. Many of those who are under arrest and have confessed participation in the crimes have been connected with the "Yugantar." Some have been connected with another newspaper which it is not necessary for me to name. Some have confessed that they drew their inspiration from newspaper writings. Among others, the young man who threw the bomb at Mozufferpore has admitted that he was incited by writings in the "Yugantar".

I will make no further comments on events which are now *sub-judice*. What I have stated is taken from the proceedings in the Courts of Justice and is already public property.

THE "YUGANTAR."

Now, turning to the class of newspapers against which this Bill is directed, I find that the "Yugantar" has been on five occasions during the past year the subject of prosecution for the offence of sedition. On four occasions the printer and publisher has been convicted, and one case is still pending. The authors of the offending articles have never come forth into the light. So far from being deterred by prosecution a fresh printer and publisher has been registered on each occasion of conviction, and the tone of the newspaper has continued unimproved. In spite of five prosecutions, the "Yugantar" still exists, and is as violent as ever. The type of sedition has been incitement to subversion of British rule by deeds of violence. The policy of the newspaper has been to court prosecution in order to create pseudo-martyrs and thus to enlist sympathy on the side of anarchy; and it may be presumed that a further inducement was to increase the circulation of the newspaper by pandering to the tastes of the depraved. I quote the following extract from the official translation of an article in the "Yugantar," which appeared a few days after the attempt on an officer's life in Mozufferpore resulted in the terrible death of two ladies :—

HARD-HEARTEDNESS IS NECESSARY TO TRAMPLE THE ENEMY UNDER FOOT.

An independent-spirited youth arrested in connection with the Calcutta incident is said to have said : 'The work of the revolutionists, though progressing slowly, was very satisfactory; but two innocent women having met with violent death all their attempts have been foiled by a curse of God.' If any youth aspiring to freedom has really said so then he has not yet become fit to obtain freedom. Hard-heartedness is necessary to trample the enemy under foot. When, during the Treta Yuga the Rakshasas were perpetrating frightful oppression in the Dandaka forest, Rama extirpated the whole race of the Rakshasas. Laksman Thakur cut off the nose and the ears of Surpanakha, the beautiful sister of Ravana, and then let her go. It is not necessary to give illustrations if in the attempt to destory the enemy a woman is accidentally killed. Then God can have no cause of displeasure. Like the English, many a female demon must be killed in the course of time in order to extirpate the race of Asuras from the breast of the earth. There is no sin in this. No mercy, no affection."

Two days ago I saw a telegram from Calcutta stating that the "Yugantar," which usually appears on Saturday, had unexpectedly appeared on Friday, that thousands of copies had been struck, and that they were selling at a rupee a copy. The telegram gave some description of the contents which, in violence, outvied any previous issue. I have not yet received the full translation. I have up to this point confined myself to the "Yugantar," because it has already obtained so great a notoriety that nothing I can say can make it more notorious; but writings of a similar type abound in other newspapers, not only in Calcutta but throughout India.

THE SEDITIOUS PRESS.

I will not give any of these disreputable papers an advertisement by mentioning their names. I will content myself with stating the substance of articles which I have culled from them. One article referring to the partition of Bengal states that the ruthless knife of the butcher has severed in twain the throbbing body of the motherland, and makes frantic appeals to all sons of the soil to combine and avenge the atrocity. Another makes insiduous attempts to propagate the cult of Ramdas, who instigated Shivaji to revolt against Moslem rule. Another instigates Indians to sacrifice their lives and to teach the rulers a bitter lesson. Another urges the Bengalees and the Gurkhas to join hands and rebel against the oppression of the bureaucracy. Another advises the Bengalees to resort to red as the colour of revenge and to sing the hymn of retaliation. A hundred heads for one head to avenge the murder of the motherland. Another states that a huge sacrificial fire should be lit and fed, not with ghee, but with blood. Another advocates that Indians should make use of blacksmiths' tools, lathies and slings and stones to overmatch the enemies of their country. Another says that if by resorting to boycott we can gain our desires, we can also be said to postpone for the present our resolve to shed blood. Another says that if we desire independence, we should be ready to be massacred by our rulers so that their sword may become blunt. Another exhorts to die after killing, as therein the glory of dying will be enhanced. Another urges the sacrifice of life and liberty, for is it not a fact that Kali will not be propitiated with blood. Another advocates the method of Nihilists and the use of bombs. I might go for hours in quoting such types as these. To an Englishman who knows not India they would appear to be little more than ridiculous bombast, but to impressionable and immature minds in the East they present an entirely different significance. We have already seen the terrible effect that they produce on the youthful students, and they must be judged by Eastern and not by Western standards. We have striking examples of how they have converted that timid Bengalee into the fanatical Ghazi, and they are not to be ignored. The difference between the East and the West in this respect is the difference between dropping a lighted match on a stone floor and dropping it in a powder magazine.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Now, my Lord, I have quoted some of the dangerous incitements that are published by unscrupulous newspapers. I have given facts showing the effects which such writings have produced on misguided young men, and I have shown that prosecution has been tried and tried again and has completely failed to put a stop to this incitement to outrage. Under these circumstances, what is the duty of a responsible Government? Its bounden duty surely is not only to make adequate provisions to punish the perpetrators of outrages that actually occur, but also to close the fountain head and to insure that colleges of anarchy, assassination, rebellion and violence are not openly maintained under the guise of newspapers circulated among the public. I will now explain the legislation which we are undertaking for this purpose. The first and most important point that I desire to impress is that this Bill is not a general press law directed against sedition as defined in section 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code. Sedition means an attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India. I have no sympathy with sedition, and do not in any way palliate that serious offence; but this Bill is not directed against sedition. In respect of sedition we leave the existing criminal law to take its course. The present Bill is confined entirely to the emergency which is now facing us. It is intended to provide a more effective way than prosecution for attempts through newspapers to incite to murder and acts of violence. It is not meant as a substitute for, but as a supplement to, prosecution. It is directed against newspapers which persistently defy the law, which court prosecution, which set up dummies for punishment, while the real authors lie concealed, and which establish themselves as schools of anarchy and outrage, with the object of debauching young and immature minds and inciting men to murder, armed revolt and secret and diabolical schemes of general assassination. The only way to deal with such newspapers is to put an end to their existence, and this we propose to do in the Bill by giving power to confiscate the press and to extinguish the newspapers. This is the object of the present Bill and these two powers are all the powers that it contains.

JUDICIAL ACTION.

Next as regards the means for effecting these ends. There are two ways in which they can be effected, viz, executive action and judicial action. The former would be more prompt and there are many who have urged us to adopt it. The latter, however, is more in accordance with the principles of modern administration, and at the sacrifice, it may be, of some efficiency we have chosen it. The Bill empowers the Magistrate, on an application made on behalf of the Local Government, to take action in respect of the printing press concerned when he is of opinion that a newspaper contains any incitement to murder or to an offence under the Explosive Substances Act or to an act of violence. The first step is a notice to all concerned affixed on the place where the printing press is. The next is the hearing of the case which will be in the nature of a criminal miscellaneous proceeding. Evidence will be given on behalf of the Local Government, and evidence may be tendered by any one who opposes the action. The Magistrate will then record a finding, and if the finding is that the newspaper contained the incitement alleged he will proceed to order forfeiture of the printing press. He will have the discretion of keeping the printing press under attachment during the hearing of the case. Against an order of forfeiture an appeal will lie to the High Court, the period of limitation being fifteen days. A further power is given to the Local Government. When an order of forfeiture has been passed, the Local Government may annul the declaration made by the printer and publisher under the Press and Registration of Books Act; the effect of which annulment is that the newspaper will cease to lawfully exist. There is one other point that I think I should explain. Action can be taken under this Bill only when a newspaper contains an incitement to murder, or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, or to any act of violence. It may be thought that the last words "any act of violence" are too wide, and that they admit of action being taken on account of a trivial deviation towards censurable journalism. If these words were omitted and if no words of the kind were inserted, the Bill would in practice be inoperative, for it would be easy for any one to write round the clause to evade its intention and to publish the most dangerous incitements while keeping within the letter of the law. The position is familiar in criminal law. If you consider every possible particular in which almost any penal clause may be abused you may throw it out altogether. Take, for instance, the Indian Penal Code. If you give your neighbour a tap on the shoulder you may come within the terms of the offence of using criminal force. No Bill could ever be drawn up which would prevent extreme cases from rising. It would be impossible to draw up any Bill which would stop the offences that are aimed at, if it were insisted that under no conceivable circumstances it could be applied to others than those whose punishment it provides for. If you mean to have a Bill that will effect the purpose that you have in view, you must admit these consequences and rely on the safeguards which will prevent injustice from being done. Now the safeguards under this Bill are far greater than those afforded under the ordinary penal law. As a private person, you take no action under it; the Police can take no action under it, not even the Magistrate can take initial action. The Bill cannot be applied to extreme cases, because no action will be taken except on the initiative of a responsible Local Government. It is inconceivable that a Local Government should take action in an extreme case or in any case that did not present the most serious aspect. There is therefore no danger to be apprehended by the public from the wideness of the clause.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

In conclusion I say that this Bill is not directed against the liberty of the press. If a repressive measure is a measure which curtails the legitimate liberties of the people, this Bill is in no sense a repressive measure. It curtails no liberty that is legitimate. It is strictly confined to incitements to murder and acts of violence. No newspaper in the civilized world has liberty to make such incitements. It is impossible that the Bill can ever affect any newspaper that is properly and decently conducted, even when it is applied in respect of a newspaper which has degenerated from liberty into lawless license. Its application can only be by means of constitutional judicial methods, in which the parties concerned will have the advantage of the complete judicial trial to which they would have been entitled if they had been prosecuted for committing an offence.

Nawab Syed Muhammad agreed with the principle of the Bill, but would not support all its provisions. He considered the Bill too wide in its scope, but he had not been accorded time enough to express his criticisms in complete detail. He objected to attachment of presses, and thought that too many offences were included and that the time limit for appeals was too short. He supported the Bill, however.

The Tiakka Sahib protested against the passing of such an important measure at Simla. He had not had sufficient time to criticise this measure in detail but suggested various modifications. He thought it should not be passed without further consideration.

Munshi Madho Lal also considered this measure less urgent than the Explosives Bill and thought no harm would be done in postponing its passing for a few weeks or a month. He agreed with its intention, however. He thought the heart of the people was with the Government in the matter.

Sir H. Adamson said he regretted the inconvenience to which hon. members had been put, but they had the Bill in their hands sixteen hours, which was more than was allowed in passing the Explosives Bill at home, and he must ask them to take his word that the urgency of passing the measure was real. The procedure might have been taken by ordinance, but the Government of India have preferred to consult the Council. The urgency of the Bill was greater than in the case of the Explosives Bill, and referred to the evil which even a single issue of this week's "Yugantar" might do. He regretted therefore that he was unable to agree to a postponement. Speaking on the motion that the Bill be passed, Sir A. Adamson rejoiced that the non-official members supported both measures, and referred to the memorials which had been received from public bodies throughout the country and to the speech of the Maharajah of Darbhanga calling for action of the kind.

The Viceroy then summed up the debate.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In winding up the debate His Excellency said :—

My hon'ble colleague Sir Harvey Adamson has clearly and ably explained the nature of the measures we have before us to-day. He has recapitulated the powers we have hitherto possessed under the law, and has shown how utterly insufficient they have proved to enable us to deal with the existing circumstances.

THE MOZUFFERPORE OUTRAGE.

The lamentable incidents at Mozufferpore have sent a thrill of horror throughout India, and have too clearly warned us that we must be prepared to deal immediately with an iniquitous conspiracy and with murderous methods hitherto unknown to India. I know that my hon'ble colleagues will join with me in expressing the sincerest sympathy for Mr. Pringle Kennedy in his terrible bereavement. His attachment to India and his many years of good work have earned him the respect and affection of English and Indian society alike in which his wife and daughter very fully shared.

FURTHER ATROCIOUS DEEDS.

There have been other atrocious deeds besides that at Mozufferpore. One cannot forget the sufferings from the explosions in Grey Street in Calcutta, or the deliberate attempts to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser, the Maire of Chandernagore, and Mr. Kingsford. As to Mr. Kingsford the public have been told in India and at home that the attempts on his life were due to the infliction by him of sentences of flogging for political offences—an unwarrantable accusation, which, I am glad to have this opportunity of denying against one who fearlessly and straightforwardly had done his duty. In not a single case has Mr. Kingsford awarded flogging as punishment for political offences.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

My hon'ble colleague has dealt so fully with the details of the legislation we propose to pass to-day that I need only refer after to the general position with which we are confronted. It is very necessary that no preconceived prejudice should blind our judgment. It was, I believe, the Duke of Wellington who said that he had spent the best part of his life in trying to know what was going on the side of the hill on his front, and for us the purdah of the east unfortunately hides much from view. It would be better for us and for the many races of this country if we knew how to lift it. At present we have failed to do so. We cannot but speculate as to much that it conceals. Yet it is all-important that our guesswork should not be hasty or unjust. All India has been shocked by a cruel crime. Expressions of abhorrence and condemnation have reached us from public meetings, associations and Indian gentlemen throughout the country, and the great mass of the people have loyally shared with the British detestation of its contemptible brutality. What we, the Government of India, have had to consider is the nature of these crimes, the influences which originated them, and the best means for protecting the populations with whose safety we are charged against the perpetration of similar outrages. We all know—at least every one who watches the daily story of Indian political life knows—that the lines of Indian thought are changing and that embryo national aspirations are beginning to take shape, and it will be a day for the British Raj and a bad day for the people of this country if we ever allow the belief to spread that the doctrines of murderous anarchy are even indirectly associated with the growths of those ambitions which British education has done so much to encourage. Nothing to my mind has been more unfortunate and despicable than the readiness with which in certain quarters endeavours have been heedlessly made to further a belief that assassination is merely the effort of a down-trodden people struggling to free itself from a foreign oppressor. The conspiracy with which we have to deal represents nothing of the sort. To the best of my belief it has largely emanated from sources beyond the confines of India. Its anarchical aims and the outrageous doctrines it inculcates are entirely new to this country. But unfortunately the seeds of its wickedness have been sown amongst impressionable and imitative people—seeds that have been daily nurtured by a system of seditious writing and seditious speaking of unparalleled virulence, vociferating to beguile you that outrages is the and its reward a martyr's crown.

I have no desire to minimise the dangers of the present time; they are evident enough. I know well the anxieties that the suspicions of subterranean plots must bring to all loyal men and women of whatever race or creed. No one can say how far the poison has spread. I only ask that the nature of it should not be misunderstood; that the canker we have discovered should be localised; and that we should not jump to the conclusion that it has spread beyond the control of legitimate remedies. What those remedies should be have been for some weeks under the careful consideration of the Government of India. The two Bills which we are about to pass are the results of our deliberations. My colleagues will support me when I say that we have had no lack of advice. The public has been told that we are weak, that strong measures have been neglected. I am no believer in compliance with hysterical demands in the hour of danger. I maintain that the British Raj has been built up upon the justice of its administration. Heaven knows it had been no weak rule, but it has been a just one, and it will continue to be so. It has been with a heavy sense of responsibility that the Government of India has recognized that the law of the land has not been strong enough to enable us to cope with the present emergency. We have felt that we must have further powers. We have had two main points before us how best to deal with bomb outrages and the conspiracies connected with them, and how to annihilate the evil influence which has so much to inspire them. The machinery we have decided to adopt is before you in two Bills, which the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson has introduced. In them we have, after careful consideration, empowered judicial rather than executive procedure. We have preferred to act by legislation. But another course was open to us. We might have proceeded by the issue of an ordinance. We should have saved time by doing so, and the condition of affairs demanded prompt and decided action. And now if we are asked why when we decided to proceed by legislation we did not let that legislation follow the normal course of publication and reference to Select Committee report and final discussion, we unhesitatingly answer that the urgency of the case would not allow of it. As it is, we have incurred delay. But in doing so we have secured an opportunity of explaining our position which we should have lost in procedure by ordinance. It is my firm belief that the Government of India occupies an infinitely stronger position in legislating as it has done to-day in open court than if it had attempted to act summarily during the first shock of the tragedy of Mozufferpore. There is one point which during our discussions in Executive Council I have impressed upon my colleagues, and which I will venture to repeat. I look upon to-day's legislation as exceptional, as framed to meet dangerous emergencies, and as regards the newspaper Bill to give powers to deal with a particular class of criminal printed matter. It is quite possible Bills may not be strong enough, and in that case we shall not fail to amend them. But the newspaper Bill in no way takes the place of a general Press Act, and it in no way ties our hands as to the future introduction of such an Act. In my opinion a further general control of the press in India is imperatively necessary. I believe it would be welcomed by the best Indian newspapers. The "Indian Nation" and the "Indian Mirror" have reviewed the present crisis in a tone which would do credit to the press of any country. They have recognised the evil of unbridled journalistic freedom under Indian conditions entirely different from those existing at home, where public opinion based on the teachings of centuries of constitutional government would be ever ready to refuse or to ridicule such unwholesome vapourings as are daily furnished to the people of India. India is not ripe for complete freedom of the press. It is unfair on her people that for daily information such as it is they should be dependent upon unscrupulous caterers of literary poison. We are called upon to regulate its sale. No exaggerated respect for principles of English freedom totally unadapted to Indian surroundings can justify us in allowing the poison to work its will. By some irony of fate the outrages for which that poison is already so largely answerable have been sprung upon us. The eve of the introduction of constitutional changes determined that no anarchical crimes will for an instant deter me from endeavouring to meet as best I can the political aspirations of honest reformers, and I ask the people of India and all who have the future welfare of this country at heart to unite in the support of law and to join in one common effort to eradicate a cowardly conspiracy from our midst.

The measure was then passed unanimously and the Council adjourned to the 4th proximo.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, JUNE 8.

The Annual District Conference of Tanjore was held yesterday afternoon in a pandal specially erected for the purpose, G. Subramania Iyer presiding. A large number of delegates from various places in the district attended, as also a large number of visitors. Two senior Inspectors of Police were present and took notes of the proceedings, which were conducted in Tamil.

The Zemindar of Papanad, who acted as president of the Reception Committee, said, in the course of his address welcoming the delegates, that the principal needs in the district were extension of primary education, revival of arts and industries, most of which were dead, and establishments of village councils for the management of rural concerns. For attaining these objects it was necessary that people should be united among themselves and be loyal to Government.

G. Subramania Iyer delivered his address in Tamil, on which there were many comments. Those portions which deal with industrial development of the country and with education, though expressive of views which we do not share, are up to a certain point sensible and suggestive. Such other portions as deal with politics exhibit perverseness, which is only too common among members of the party to which Subramania Iyer belongs. No one could more emphatically condemn the Calcutta conspirators, no one could indicate more clearly the futility of viciousness of methods which some of the extremists recommend, but presently Mr. Subramania Iyer is found explaining that the responsibility for such occurrences as those at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin rests on Government. For politicians of his type every official is more or less an agent *provocateur*. He advanced the extraordinary contention now becoming familiar, that a target is the cause of the shot fired at Subramania Iyer is of course an enthusiastic advocate of Swaraj. From his point of view, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission should result in an increase of power in local bodies, not in strengthening of Collectors' authority. Beginning with a self-governing village he rises to a self-governing district. Finally to self-governing province and empire. As a scheme it is well enough, but it will be long before the earliest stages can be entered upon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists to for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

EMPIRE DAY.

Celebrations in Great Britain.

FESTIVITIES EXTEND OVER THREE DAYS.

London, May 24.

The Empire Day celebrations are being spread over three days in Great Britain.

Yesterday 1,000,000 school children in London saluted the flag. Appropriate lectures and exercises were given in 1,000 schools.

The Borough Councils of Battersea and Poplar refused to fly the flag.

The display of bunting in the West End was greater than ever. Hundreds of the poorest children in the East End purchased small flags. The Etonians presented the Union Jack to the Eton elementary schools.

The Mayor of Woolwhich unfurled at St. Mary's School the New South Wales Woolwich flag. The flagstaff had been made from part of the battleship Trafalgar, which was launched at Woolwhich in 1844. The flag will be sent to Woolwhich, New South Wales. A similar New South Wales ceremony took place at Greenwhich.

Lord Meath, through Mr. J. C. Carruthers, ex-Premier of New South Wales, has sent a message of sincere thanks to the Australians for their enthusiastic support of the Empire Day movement in company with 10,000,000 other loyal subjects. He urged them not to forget the spirit of the movement expressed in its watchwords—responsibility, duty, sympathy, and self-sacrifice. If these ideals were impressed at home and at school upon the rising generation they would become worthy citizens of the mightiest Empire in the world. Lord Meath congratulated the two New South Wales girls (Dorthy Wiles and Myrtle Brown) upon winning his challenge cups.

At the London County Council's instance a patriotic programme of lessons on citizenship was conducted in nearly every school yesterday, and the flag was saluted. London's lead was generally followed in the provinces.

The King yesterday thanked the London scholars for their message of loyalty.

The Duchess of Albany distributed prizes at the national schools at Esher, in Surrey, yesterday. Lord Meath addressed the children on how best to help the Empire. Mr. A. Dobson, one of the Tasmanian members of the Commonwealth Senate, recommended universal training in drill and shooting, to enable the boys to defend the Empire.

Lord Tennyson, Lord Meath, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Henry Weedon (Lord Mayor of Molbourne) spoke at a similar demonstration by boys' brigades and bands at Shepherd's Bush. The large school at Peckham was temporarily transformed into a museum for the display of products of the motherland and the colonies, lent by Mr. J. W. Tavernor (Agent-General for Victoria) and others. The scholars were much interested.

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., yesterday presented the Australian, Canterbury (N.Z.), and Parramatta (N.S.W.) flags to two Canterbury schools.

Mr. Carruthers, addressing 1,000 scholars at Canterbury, emphasised the loyalty of the Australians to the flag, because it was the emblem of liberty, national security, and Empire. He stated that 2,500 New South Wales schools would celebrate Empire Day.

The Mayor of Canterbury returned thanks for the flag, and the children cheered the scholars of New South Wales.

The head master of King's School, Canterbury, and the Dean of Canterbury eulogised Bishop Broughton's foresight in permanently establishing at the heart of Australia a school embodying the noblest ideals of English life.

Mr. Henniker Heaton stated that King's School, Canterbury (England), and King's School, Parramatta, were modelled on the same lines, only that the Australian scholars wore volunteers' uniform.

The Dean hoped that soon every boy in England would enjoy military discipline.

Twenty thousand children will attend the Church of England Temperance Society's Empire Day fete at Crystal Palace.

The King and Queen attended the Empire Day inspection of the Duke of York's School, at Chelsea, yesterday.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts witnessed the shooting by England's team of boys for Lord Meath's trophy.

Franco-British Exhibition.

INSPECTION BY THE KING TO-MORROW.

The Australian courts at the Franco-British Exhibition are nearing completion. They were viewed by Press representatives yesterday.

His Majesty the King will inspect the Exhibition on Tuesday. He will be received by the chief commissioners. Afterwards the courts will be open to the public.

The Agents-General for the various Australian States have waived the right to an injunction against Mr. Kiralfy, the Commissioner-General of the Exhibition, in connection with the "Daily Mail's" structure at the Exhibition, on condition that the question of damages be left to someone to be nominated by the Duke of Argyll.

Australia's Naval Defence.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. DEAKIN'S SCHEME.

In the House of Commons Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the Australian naval subsidy would cease automatically in 1913, or earlier if the new arrangement foreshadowed at the recent Colonial Conference were ratified. Mr. Deakin's defence scheme was at present a bare outline, and it would require much amplification before it would be in a state to be discussed advantageously. The difficulties inherent in the scheme were very great.

The Late Marquis of Linlithgow.

A VALUABLE ESTATE.

The value of the estate of the late Marquis of Linlithgow (better known as Lord Hopetoun) has been sworn for probate purposes as follows :—Personalty, £326,141; realty, £375,000. The royalties on oil and coal in Linlithgowshire and Lanarkshire are valued at £320,000. The will contains provision for donations and annuities to several grooms and servants. The estate has been left to the young Marquis of Linlithgow, subject to provision for the Countess of Linlithgow and her other children.

MODERN MARRIAGE.

How to Endure it.

BY A MARRIED WOMAN.

Nineteen years ago Mrs. Mona Caird attacked the institution of matrimony in the "Westminster Review," and led the way for the great discussion on "Is Marriage a Failure?" in the "Daily Telegraph." Since then we have never been without some talk on the subject, and the latest to venture into the field is Mrs. Maud Churton Braby, whose book on "Modern Marriage, and How to Bear It," has just been issued by Mr. T. Werner Laurie.

The reasons why men do not marry are of comparatively small interest, but why women do not marry is a question which obsesses the minds of of every speculator on this subject. Mrs. Braby says that the fact that a spinster may have a dozen offers and yet, for reasons of her own, prefer to remain single, seems entirely beyond the range of the masculine blunderer's comprehension.

But the main reason why women don't marry is obviously because men don't ask them. Most women will accept when a sufficiently pleasing man offers them a sufficiently congenial life. If the offers they receive fall below a certain standard, then they prefer to remain single, Wistfully hoping, no doubt, that the right man may come along before it is too late. The preservation of the imaginative faculty in women, to which I have previously alluded, doubtless accounts for many spinsters. It must also be remembered that the more educated women become, the less likly they are to marry for marrying sake as their grandmothers did.

Then there are a few women, quite a small section who, unless they can realise their ideal in its entirety, will not be content with second best. By an irony of fate, it happens that these are often the noblest of their sex. Yet another small section remain single from an honest dislike of marriage and its duties. It is perhaps not too severe to say that a woman who has absolutely no vocation for wifehood and motherhood must be a degenerate, and so lacking in the best feminine instincts as to deserve the reproach of being "sexless."

But when men and women do marry, the next question is why do they quarrel. It is the little things that count, the little jealousies, little denials, little irritations, little tempers, and little biting words which ruin married life. Here are [illegible] on both sides.

A miserable husband who had come [illegible] of the ways (having started in the [illegible] section), once confided in me that [illegible] terrible quarrels between him and [illegible] began for some utterly trivial [illegible] cause he did not admire her clo[illegible] be more pitiably absurd? "The[illegible] you're so anxious to keep the pe[illegible] any criticism at all?" "Oh, I m[illegible] answer. "She asks me my opinion[illegible] say, and gets angry when it's unfavo[illegible] of course I get angry too, I'm no saint, and presently we come to curses and words that sting like blows. Then I clear out for a couple of days and of course there's the devil to pay when I go back, and it begins all over again. Why, this present row has lasted five weeks or so, and in the beginning it was simply because I said I didn't like the ostrich feather in her hat!"

Again: I once met at a race-meeting a school-friend, long lost sight of, whom I had last seen as a newly-wedded wife, loving and beloved. She was now very much changed, hard and haggard of face. I asked after the man I remembered as a radiant bridegroom.

"Oh, he's gone the way of all husbands," she said, with a sigh; "liver, my dear."

"Do you mean he's dead?" I asked, shocked and pained.

"Oh, dear, no, he's alive enough, but he's developed [illegible] and that's killed our love," was the cynical reply.

It had. Devotion and dyspepsia are hard to reconcile, and my friend's husband had developed a nasty knack of throwing his dinner in the fire whenever it displeased him, a habit hardly conducive to home happiness.

A great many unhappy unions might be prevented if people could find their right age for marrying. As it differs with the individual, it is impossible to lay down any exact rule. Some men are capable of making a good choice at twenty-two; others do not know their own mind at double that age. Some girls are fit for wifehood in their teens, others never.

Broadly speaking, no woman should wed until she understands something of life, has met a good many men, has acquired a certain knowledge of physiology and eugenics and a clear understanding of what marriage really means. No women should marry until she had learnt the value of money, and how to manage a household—until she has plenty of girlish fun and gaiety, and is thus ready for the more serious things of life. Not until then is she likely to be happy in the monotony of wedlock or capable of attuning her mind to the necessity of being faithful to one man only, in thought as well as in deed. Broadly, speaking, also, no man is likely to marry happily until he has seen life and plenty of it has hammered out for himself something of a philosophy and obtained considerable knowledge of women and a consequent understanding of how to make one happy.

This is not so easily done as men suppose, and it takes time to learn. Few men under thirty are fit to have the care of a wife, and Heaven preserve a girl from a young husband who is still a cub! No doubt she will have glorious moments, for there is something intoxicating about the ardour of a very young heart, and that is why we find boy and girl marriages so charming—in theory. Sometimes in the case of an exceptional couple, well suited to each other, they really are charming, and then it is the most beautiful marriage conceivable—two young things, starting off hand in hand on life's journey, brave-hearted, loving, full of high hopes. But as a rule the glory is limited to moments only; young girls are mostly shallow and frivolous; very young men are often madly selfish and reckless.

There is a good deal of common sense in the plea that girls should be allowed to sow their "wild oats" before marriage; "feminine" wild oats, that is, for no one would advocate the licence generally accorded to men being extended to women. But a woman who is married too young, and who has never had any fun in her life, is much more likely to get impatient of matrimony than one who has seen something of the world before settling down to marriage life. Mrs. Braby waxes quite eloquent on the subject.

The crux of matrimony, says Mrs. Braby, is the fidelity of the husband, for, as Professor Lester Ward says, man is essentially a polygamous animal.

A doctor who is interested in the study of social questions once showed me some interesting statistics on this subject. From seventy-six men selected at random from his list of acquaintances, fourteen were childless, and all but two of these were much happier then most men, and gave their wives no cause for jealousy. This high percentage of happy though childless marriages is rather curious—I cannot account for it. Of the remaining sixty-two, all had families: five were fond of their wives, but not faithful; two lived apart with other women; three others were unhappily married quarrelling bitterly and constantly. Of two others, my friends was doubtful. One other, disliked his wife, but was too busy to bother about other women. The remaining forty-nine were comparatively happy and devoted: "Most of them are kept free from any great temptation by busy lives and regular hours," the doctor added, "and those who are especially appreciative or susceptible in regard to the fair sex have had enough love-making, and want no more outside their homes." I suspect this latter cause is applicable to a great many so-called "model" husbands!

This is a book which deals with such an absorbing subject that were it less full of matter for thought than it is, it would attract readers. We may hope that it will not introduce an apple of discord into otherwise moderately happy homes, for the real title of such a book ought to be "Modern Marriage and How to Persuade Men to Endure It."

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

The Recent Conference.

The Pretoria correspondent of the "Times" wrote on May 3rd :—

The various State delegates have all arrived for the meeting of the important conference on customs and railways, which will open here to-morrow. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the members of the conference over a period which may conceivably extend to several weeks. The announcement that Lord Selborne himself will not preside at the discussions, as has been the case at previous meetings of the kind, has been the subject of a good deal of adverse comment during the past week. One newspaper did not hesitate to regard it as a deliberate affront from the Imperial Government. This provoked a semi-official explanation from the Transvaal Government to the effect that Lord Selborne's presidency would be unusual now that the Colonies were self-governing but certainly it is a matter for regret that the new Ministries should not have recognized him as the one constitutional link in the existence of the different South African States, while the fact that Mozambique is a party to the conference and the fact that its proceedings interest the unrepresented Native Territories of Basutoland and Bechuanaland seem to constitute strong practical reasons for the presence of the High Commissioner. In the absence of Lord Selborne, it is probable that Mr. Moor, the senior Premier present, will be elected to the chair.

The discussions of the conference will necessarily be held in private, as on previous occasions, and, unless it breaks up owing to the impossibility of arriving at an agreement or decides immediately to prolong the existing arrangements pending a definite attempt to unify or federate South Africa, some time will elapse before the results are known to the public. Meanwhile something may be said on the questions awaiting a settlement.

The present conference is the fourth large inter-State conference held since the war. The first, held in Bloemfontein in 1903, created the prerent Customs Union. The second, held in Johannesburg in 1905, was convened at the request of Cape Colony and of Natal with a view to securing a larger share in the railway traffic to and from British ports but it proved abortive owing to the firm attitude taken up by Portugal. The third conference was held in Pietermaritzburg in 1906, and it prolonged the Customs Union on terms which have proved unsatisfactory, for exactly opposite reasons to both coast and inland States. The Transvaal public has never ceased to denounce an arrangement which failed to reduce the cost of living up country, while Cape Colony and Natal have found the tariff quite inadequate for their requirements of revenue.

FINANCES OF THE COLONIES.

Questions of State finance, always paramount at these conferences, are more than usually insistent on this occasion. According to the latest figures, the financial position of the four principal States is, roughly, as follows. The Transvaal, largely owing to the total loss of revenue from the Premier mine, is probably faced with a small deficit; the Orange River Colony is in a very similar position; while the Inter-Colonial budget, thanks mainly to the revenue derived from the new Klerksdorp line, will show and unexpectedly large surplus. The position of the inland Colonies, therefore, is not unsatisfactory.

The coast Colonies are very differently placed. Natal anticipates another deficit amounting to £124,000, on top of three successive deficits and a large increase in the State debt. During the last two years large sums of money have been spent unproductively on native wars, while the whole country has been lately ravaged by an appalling visitation of the East coast fever. Seeing that Natal depends principally on the revenue derived through railway traffic, which could be diverted by a stroke of the pen, her financial position seems almost desperate. The position of Cape Colony, as revealed in the Premier's speech last week, must be regarded as almost equally gloomy. Mr. Merriman anticipated a deficit of £965,000, which he attributed almost entirely to the diamond crisis, and he pointed out that the public debt has increased by more than £12,000,000 in the last four years. On the other hand, it is only fair to remember that the development of Cape Colony in recent years has been proceeding on sounder and more hopeful lines and that the Colony is far less dependent than Natal on through railway traffic. It is the general conclusion, however, that there will be a sharp divergence of interests between the coast and inland Colonies when it comes to framing a Customs tariff. The first necessity of the Transvaal is to reduce the burden of taxation and the coast of living; the first necessity of Cape Colony and Natal is to raise fresh revenue.

Closely interwoven with the Customs difficulties are the various disputed questions of railway rates, of which it is sufficient to say that they are concerned first with the competition of the different ports and systems of through traffic, and secondly, with the practice of granting preferential rates of local produce, which is pushed to enormous length in Cape Colony and strongly resented by the Transvaal.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

It is not easy to see how these different interests are to be reconciled. The key to the situation clearly rests with the Transvaal Government, which may either agree to make further concessions in the shape of a higher Customs tariff, while reducing railway rates by a proportionate or greater amount, or may decide, in the light of past experience, that concessions only breed fresh demands and that the difficulty is too deep-seated to be worth tinkering with. In the latter case the alternatives are either a frank abandonment of the existing Customs Union and railway agreements, or a definite step forward towards the unification or federation of British South Africa.

That is the only true solution of most of the questions in dispute, and the popular movement in its favour has lately become too strong to be ignored. Moreover, the strong political sympathy among the present South African Ministries almost precludes the possibility of a serious fiscal quarrel. The present conference is of course too completely one-sided in character to put forward a scheme of union itself with any hope of success, but it can hardly dissolve without the appointment of an impartial commission of inquiry or the summoning of a further conference "ad hoc," on which all parties and interests shall be fairly represented.

MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

On May 5th the same correspondent wrote :—

The following statement was handed to the Press after this morning's sitting of the Inter-State Conference.—

"The delegates of the self-governing colonies have adopted the principle of closer union, and undertake to submit certain resolutions to their Parliaments with reference thereto. They also undertake to recommend to their Parliaments the appointment of delegates to a national convention for the purpose of framing a draft Constitution."

That is the only official information available regarding the proceedings of the first two days of the Conference. I gather, however, that the resolution was passed with complete unanimity, and it is likely to affect profoundly the discussion of the outstanding questions of Customs and railway rate which began this afternoon. The original intention was that the Conference should adjourn on Saturday and reassemble a fortnight later after a short session of the Orange River Colony Parliament, which for reasons of public business cannot be postponed. There seems every prospect now that the Conference may conclude its sittings in the course of the present week. The details of the Customs and railway rates will lose much of their interest now that the whole of the relations of South Africa are to be reconsidered a few months hence. Certain modifications of the existing arrangements may be necessary in order to meet urgent requirements but it is clear now that there is a general desire to avoid raising controversial questions.

The list of the agenda, which is also published to-day, is a heavy one. In addition to the three main questions of Customs tariff, railway rates, and national union, it includes such complicated subjects as Asiatics immigration and the ocean made contract, besides Innumerable suggestions on points of detail which have been forwarded for discussion by the different State Governments. It seems probable, however, that the list will be rigorously curtailed in view of this morning's decision and that every effort will be made to avoid the necessity of calling the delegates together again.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. JAMESON.

Dr. Jameson arrived at Southampton on May 2nd board the "Kenilworth Castle" from Cape Town.

Dr. Jameson informed Reuter's representative that he would not be able to remain long in this country, as he must return to the Cape in time for the meeting of Parliament in June. His visit was chiefly in connexion with Rhodesia, especially the question of the land settlement scheme in that country. Turning to the political outlook Dr. Jameson said that the present moment was not an opportune one to express any opinion. The past Session of the Cape Parliament was merely a preliminary one in order to pass estimates. The real work of Parliament would begin in June, after the Inter-Colonial Conference. In respect to the latter, Dr. Jameson expressed his surprise and regret at Lord Selborne's exclusion. It was true, he added, that the plan for the High Commissioner's elimination from the conference originated at the Cape, but it was not at the suggestion of the Cape as a Government, but of the Opposition party before the defeat of the late Government.

"It is," he said, "a deplorable fact, apart from the Imperial aspect of the question. It seems a pity that the threatened attitude of Mr. Merriman in regard to a discontinuance of preferential treatment to the manufactures of this country on the ground that such preference is of no advantage to anybody, should be allowed to pass unchallenged." But Dr. Jameson expressed doubt as to Mr. Merriman's capacity to carry out his threat as General Botha was pledged to the policy of colonial preference.

In further reference to the forthcoming conference there was, said Dr. Jameson, a danger of rupture. The essential for the Colony, in its present condition especially, would be a continuance of the Customs Union, more or less on present lines, for a term of at least five years. But in view of the differences existing as to railway matters and protection, it was possible that the line of least resistance would be fallowed in a prolongation of the Customs Union for a period of one year. What was so essential was fixity of Customs duties. Postponement of the question must necessarily result in a continuance of the present uncertainty, which had so much to do with the existing depressed financial condition of the commercial community. Dr. Jameson also said that the limiting of representation at the conference to Ministers and officials, with no outside representation as on previous occasions, was somewhat ominous, and portended that nothing satisfactory would be accomplished in regard to federation or some other form of national union.

RIVAL NAVIES.

British Secrets at Mercy of Spies.

There is a striking suggestion in the Hon. T. A Brassey's editorial preface to the "Naval Annual" for 1908. It relates to the question of espionage. The body of the volume contains, as usual, many details of the navies of the world, with plans and photographs—a collection of matter which gives the annual a unique position in naval literature. In the preface, however, it is stated that the particulars in regard to new ships must be taken with reserve. The recently introduced British practice of withholding details formerly published in the Navy Estimates has been imitated in Germany and elsewhere, but in the opinion of the editor this secrecy is really ineffective. "It is certain," he says, "that, whether through the agency of the Secret Services or by other means, information as regards new designs is placed in the hands of all those from whom there would be an advantage in concealing it." The following abstract is taken from a table which gives the effective fighting ships built and building of seven countries :—

Class.	Great Britain			United States.			Germany.		
	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.	Built.	Building.	Total.
Battleships—									
Modern	41	6	47	20	5	25	18	6	24
Older	13	—	13	4	—	4	4	—	4
Total ...	54	6	60	24	5	29	22	6	28
Cruisers—									
1st Class ...	44	4	48	14	1	15	7	3	10
2nd Class ...	26	—	26	3	—	3	6	—	6
3rd Class ...	30	1	31	11	3	14	24	4	28
Total ...	100	5	105	28	4	32	37	7	44

The other countries are France, Japan, Russia, and Italy.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Globe" :—"One of the most remarkable incidents of recent years occurred on May 16, the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway between Clapham Road and Wandsworth Road Stations. About half-past nine a handsome cab was driven up to Clapham Road Station, and, the fare having alighted, the driver left his horse unattended for a few minutes. While he was away, from some unknown cause his horse bolted. It dashed through a goods yard, picking its way through a maze of trucks in a most wonderful manner, and, finally crossing four sets of metals, reached the main line from Victoria. Then adhering to the railway regulations with an almost human intelligence, it galloped up the down track towards Wandsworth Road Station. Here its career was summarily ended by a Midland Company's goods train. The cab was badly smashed, but the most remarkable thing of all is that the horse, which was valued at £60 escaped without a scratch. When it saw the engine almost upon it, it swerved round into the six-foot way and out of danger. The wreckage was picked up and placed upon the platform at Wandsworth Road Station, and traffic was delayed for about half an hour. A railway veteran, who has seen forty years' service, remarked that he 'had seen some curious things on the railway, but had never before seen a horse and cab galloping along on the running road; the nearest approach to it being when a cab horse has wandered sleepily along and fallen over the edge of the platform into the dock at Victoria.'"

BY THE WAY.

WADHAM COLLEGE GARDENS.

Wadham Gardens, where the finest cedar in Oxford has been blown down, may indirectly owe their existence to the influence of John Evelyn, the diarist and sylviculturist, for they were first commenced by his "dear and excellent friend" Dr. Wilkins, the brother-in-law of Cromwell, who was Warden of the College under the Commonwealth. They are formed partly from the old entrenchments thrown up at the time of the siege of the city and partly from a disused burial-ground, but were modernised and remodelled from the old-fashioned formal pattern into the present delightful pleasaunce about a century ago.

DICKENS AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Readers of "Our Mutual Friend" will remember the little sketch of a children's hospital by Dickens; and, urged thereto by a paragraph which recently appeared in this column, the Secretary of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, reminds us that Dickens had a great share in the foundation of the success that has attended the well-known institution, one of the objects of which is to train nurses for tiny sufferers. These nurses are now sent from all parts of the world and at various times nurses from the private staff have been supplied to the families of most of the reigning houses in Europe.

"DROOPING BUDS."

Within two years of the novelist's death, the authorities of the Hospital for Sick Children published in a small phamphlet "Drooping Buds" (from "Household Words" April 1852) and "Between the Cradle and the Grave" (from "All the Year Round," February 1862.) The changes of the years make the description of the building and its approaches in 1852 not quite accurate now :

Great Ormond-street belonged to our great grandfathers; it was a bit of London full of sap a great number of years ago. It is cut off, now, from the life of town . . . a suburb left between the New-road and High Holborn, &c., &c. But the two little articles are full of interest. Why does not the hospital reprint them? Many purchasers would be found, to the benefit of its funds.

"THE DECLINE OF THE BOOK."

The "Bibliophile," which is rapidly justifying its existence as a monthly review for the collector, student, and general reader, gives the place honour in its May number to Mr. H. Belloc, M.P., who writes characteristically on "The Decline of the Book," and especially of the Historical Book. Mr. Belloc starts with the assumption that the Book has lost its old position in this country, and that, though the proportion of the population which reads books is very much larger, and the range of subjects now covered by books wider than it was one hundred years ago, "the Book as a factor in our civilisation has not only declined to but has almost disappeared." Writing of the truly excellent book, Mr. Belloc points out that that is not a first-rate book which, while it is admirably written, teaches something false or something evil; nor is that a first-rate book which, though it discover a completely new thing, or emphasise the most valuable department of morals is so constructed as to be unreadable. Now, it will not be denied that so far as these two facters are concerned—and I repeat that they are almost always found in combination—the position of the Book has dwindled almost to nothingness.

Mr. Belloc defends his statement by giving examples from historic writings in which certain dignified institutions come in for severe criticism, and the reader for a great deal of enlightening and entertaining reading. The book-collector's tastes are specially considered in an attractive illustrated article by Mr. S. Clegg, the editor, on "A Sixteenth-Century Service Book," and Mr. Arthur Hayden writes on the alluring subject of "Prints and How to Collect Them."

LORD TWEEDMOUTH LOQUITUR.

We have always held strongly the opinion that the Territorial gunners are likely to be a snare and delusion. Not that we wish to depreciate in the slightest degree the ardour or the courage of the men of the new Army, but that it is clearly—as we think—absurd to imagine that partially-trained men, using an already obsolete weapon; can be expected to oppose with the remotest chances of success the flower of the highly-trained artillery of a modern army armed with field-guns of the latest pattern. Yet such is the role designed for the Territorial batteries under Mr. Haldane's ex-cogitated scheme, and that role is, in our view, a fatal one. But we are bound to observe that if anything could so bemuse our mind that we were no longer able to come to any clear decision on such points, it would be the effort to make sense of Lord Tweedmouth's rambling statements in the House of Lords. Greatly daring, the injudicious correspondent relied for "making out as good a case as he could" in defence of Mr. Haldane's scheme, of which he declared that "the whole business was a gamble," on a letter written to the "Times" by its military correspondent. After that, all becomes meaningless and ridiculous to the reader of the debate. Lord Tweedmouth may be a conscious or unconscious humorist. It is certain that his methods of argument are very droll, and we doubt whether his last excursion in apologetics will commend him to his colleagues. We have the admission that the Territorial scheme is "a gamble," and we have nothing to put a gloss on the bad business of half-trained gunners for home defence.

THE SCATTERED JEWS.

It is estimated by the "Jewish Year-Book" that there are 11,059,987 Jews in the world. Europe claims more than any other section of the globe, seeing that out of the gross total over eight and three-quarter millions reside on the Continent. America comes next with a million and a half, and Asia, curiously enough, nearly last with only 377,400. In London the Jews are estimated at 142,000, eight times as many as in the whole of Australasia. Russia shelters five millions.

THE BOND OF UNION.

(Mr. Asquith having stated that he has an open mind in regard to the Woman's Suffrage question, we read that "both groups of Suffragettes declared their dissatisfaction with Mr. Asquith's statement.")

They fraternise in Clement's Inn,
They sink their party strife,
Their hats contain the sort of pin
That's bladed like a knife.
They're practising ju-jitsu tricks,
These Suffragettes; one learns,
That, every day from four till six,
They're taught by Tommy Burns.
There is no faction. By one brush
Collectively they're tarred,
En masse, united, they will rush
The gates of Palace Yard;
From internecine wrangling free,
Their forces they've combined,
Since Mr. Asquith said that he
Had got an open mind.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME GOWNS TO BE WORN.

Writing on May 22, a lady correspondent said:—Their Majesties will hold to-night at Buckingham Palace the last Court of the season, and there seems every reason to suppose that the scene this evening will be a very brilliant one. The rare beauty of the jewels and the flowers, to say nothing of the exquisite colourings displayed in the Court toilettes, and the fine antique laces which will be worn in profusion, will all help to make an unforgettable picture. The Duchess of Buccleuch will wear a very beautiful gown of mauve moire, trimmed in a simple but effective fashion with flounces of ivory-white guipure, and a trimming of silver embroidery. With this gown a chiffon train will be worn, in the same soft shade of mauve. The Duchess of Buccleuch will also wear a diamond tiara and other diamond ornaments. The Duchess of Wellington will be attired in a very lovely gown of crepe de chine, the colour of Russian violets. The corsage and the skirt are trimmed with fine gold lace, and further adorned with a graceful design of flowers and foliage embroidered in gold tissue. Affording a delightful harmony with this gown is the Duchess of Wellington's train, which is of leaf-green chiffon, lined with gold, and finished in one corner with sprays of flowers worked up in gold tissue, and an Empire laurel wreath, carried out also in gold. Lady Aileen Wellesley's Court dress is of sapphire blue soft satin. The skirt is made in the form of a double tunic, beautifully embroidered with silver, and arranged with a semi-Empire effect at the back. The train is of very pale green chiffon, with Louis XV. bows in silver tissue at each corner, and a lining of silver tissue, bordered at the edge with kilted chiffon frills. The Countess of Dalkeith, daughter-in-law of the Duchess of Buccleuch, will appear in a gown of white silk net, made up over white satin, and very elaborately adorned with silver embroideries of a most artistic design. The bodice is finished with tucked net, run with silver, and a berthe of very fine old lace. With this gown the Countess of Dalkeith will wear a train of white tulle and chiffon, draped with antique Brussels point. Countess Carrington will wear a beautiful toilette, a harmony in shades of mauve. The grown is mauve satin, veiled with mauve net, the net skirt being elaborately embroidered with an applique design carried out in mauve satin and silver. The bodice is embroidered with amethysts and diamonds, lightly veiled with mauve tulle, and the train is of crepe de chine, with raised roses worked in mauve and green tissue.

SOME INTERESTING DEBUTANTES.

Countess Carrington will present her daughter, Lady Myee Carrington, a charming deputante of nineteen, who will wear a dainty frock of white satin, covered first with silver-embroidered net and then veiled lightly with white tule. The bodice is brigthened with silver embroidery and finished with a spray of white roses, while the train is of ivory-white lace, lined with masses of chiffon. The Hon. Gladys Mostyn will be presented by her grandmother, the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, in the absence of her mother, Lady Vaux of Harrowden. Miss Mostyn's dress is of white marquisette, made in Empire style, with a pointed drapery to the skirt, edged with a fringe of silver bugles, a pretty bodies, trimmed to correspond, and caught with a delicate spray of apple-blossom, and a train of white satin mousseline, trimmed with chiffon. Another interesting debutante will be Miss James, presented by her mother, Mrs. Willie James. Miss James will wear a charming frock of soft white satin and tulle, and a white satin train covered entirely with silver-spangled net. Mrs. Willie James will appear in a beautiful gown of pink tissue, veiled with a tunic of very fine white net, worked with silk embroideries in soft shades of pink and bordered with fringe. With this dress, a train of rose-coloured velvet will be worn, exquisitely embroidered with a design of ears of corn, worked in silver, and lined with pale pink satin. Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson will be attired in a very striking gown of gold-coloured satin, made in the form of a princess robe, with a close-fitting overdress in coat-of-mail gold sequins, arranged in the form of a tunic and draped high on one side. The corsage is covered with gold sequins, and trimmed with gold galon and acorn-shaped ornaments in a lovely shade of blue. The sleeves are of gold-coloured tulle, gracefully draped, while the train, which is of gold net over blue chiffon, is attached to the shoulders with gold galon and cluster of blue acorn-shaped ornaments. The train is also trimmed across the end with square medalion motifs of gold gauze, embroidered in blue and gold. Lady Delamere's dress is of white satin, very effectively embroidered in white and gold, and trimmed on the bodice with Brussels lace. Rather an original effect will be produced by the train, which is of bright green satin, left perfectly plain, but effective by reason of its striking contrast with the pure white of the gown. Lady Muriel Gore-Brown will wear a graceful gown of grey soft satin, with very lovely silver embroideries, a draped skirt, finished on either side with roses, and a train of mauve violet. Lady Gwendolen Guinness will be attired in a very handsome gown of pale pink chiffon velvet, artistically embroidered in gold, and draped to show an underdress of pink chiffon, sewn with gold pampilles and veiled with gold net. A lovely train will be seen with this pink and gold gown, carried out in metallic tissue in two shades of gold and veiled with pale pink chiffon. Lady Alfred Browne will wear her wedding-gown of ivory-white chiffon over satin, adorned with very beautiful pearl embroideries, and a handsome train of ivory-white brocade, lined with white satin. Lady Beatrice Pretyman has a beautiful gown of cream satin charmeuse, arranged in a very original and artistic fashion with an Empire coat of old rose point lace, and a scarf of pale mauve chiffon draped round the corsage and arranged with long ends reaching to the hem of the skirt. The train is of mirror velvet, in a pale shade of wistaria blossom, lined with cream satin and caught up on the shoulders with diamond ornaments.

EMBROIDERIES IN GREEN AND SILVER.

The Hon. Violet Vivian will wear a lovely frock in green and silver, with elaborate embroideries worked in silver or fine silk net and lined with soft satin in a new and beautiful shade of green. The train is arranged in silver-embroidered net over green chiffon. Lady Elliot, wife of Sir Charles Eliot, has a very handsome gown of opalescent satin in a lovely shade of spring-leaf green, the skirt arranged in tunic form, and embroidered in a graceful design representing clusters of white lilac and foliage, worked in silver and crystal. The bodice is almost entirely covered with embroidery, and the transparent train is of green tulle to match, embroidered, as the gown is, with sprays of white lilac in silver and crystal. Lady Gilbert will wear a cream and gold gown, a beautiful train of gold net, richly embroidered and lined with gold chiffon. The Hon. Lady Villiers has a charming Court dress of grey net and chenille, trimmed with real lace, and a train of grey chiffon velvet, with a shawl of very fine Brussels lace draped from the shoulders in a most artistic fashion.

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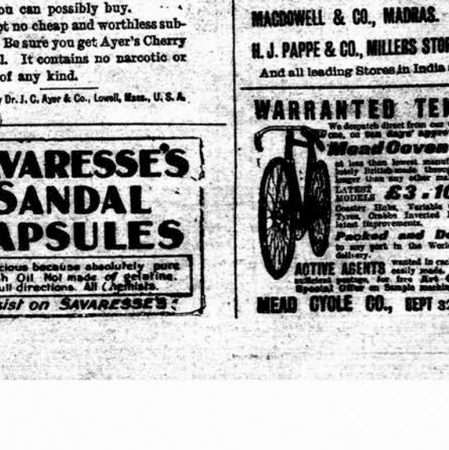
Hubs & Spokes Full Nickeled Rims Alu-minum.
FITTED WITH
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH
AXLES, FULL COLLINGE TYPE OR BALL BEARING.
Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the
SOLE IMPORT AGENTS :
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT Coy., BOMBAY.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.
Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S!

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
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MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

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We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any town, on one days' approval, our highest grade and
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Chubbs Invected Rim Brakes and all latest Improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

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Without Gambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!
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PREMIUM BONDS.
They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.
A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn
THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000
of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds, which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.
The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.
EASY TERMS (from 10/- per month) of Payment if desired.
Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the
Anglo-American Finance Corporation.
41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates
Reliable in Every Way.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Watch Repairing Department.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.
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'PAISLEY' FLOUR'
(TRADE MARK)
The sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

B.G.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Beware of spurious imitations with the word "Swan" Trade Mark.
Illustrations and Prices on application.
No. 600.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 8.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
79 Bars Silver ...	1,55,217	London	Chartered Bank
80 do do ...	1,56,050	do	do
1 Bundle Sovs & Gelt Coins & Rupees	425 / 1,074	Linga	A R Desai
3 Parcels Silver	249	London	Hongkong Bank
1 do do	12	do	do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8TH JUNE, 1908.

MARKET REPORT.

The Exchange Banks have been closed to-day for Exchange Government Paper and Bullion transactions.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The Visible Supply and Into Sight figures, as received yesterday, are as under, comparison being given with the figures of the two previous years:—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908...	2,470,000 bales	10,710,000 bales
1907...	3,220,000 ,,	13,070,000 ,,
1906...	2,550,000 ,,	10,490,000 ,,

The local market is quiet but steady and prices for contracts both old and new crop, and slightly higher. The daily fluctuations in the American markets preclude business for forward delivery, as no definite opinion can be formed of the course of the market. The Liverpool and Continental markets are closed to-day.

Japan shippers continue to be the best buyers of ready cotton, the demand running on high-class Oomras and Bengals, and to a more moderate extent on Broach; while exporters to Europe and local mills are only operating quietly.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230 1	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	211	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	207 8	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ,,	200 1	
Fine M. G. Muttia	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196 7	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187 8	
Good-Bijapur ...	200	
Good Westerns ...	201	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	223 9	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	240 41	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	191	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with a fair business doing.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 3 3 0 B. T.
September, ... ,, 9 1 3 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is easier with only a limited demand.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 4 0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ... ,, 9 5 0 ,,
,, Yellow Gujerat ... ,, 10 6 6 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore... ,, 10 4 6 ,,

Gingellyseed:—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote:—
Sold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 56 0 0 nom.
Muggy ... ... ,, 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... ,, 56 8 0
,, Secunderabad ... ,, 55 8 0

Poppyseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—
Rs. 5 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi... ... ... Rs. 6 5 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,400
India	66
Indian Specie	55

Mills:—

David	375
Kohinoor	742 1/2
Manockji Petit	3,100

Presses:—

New Mofussil	632 1/2

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co.	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	310
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Co., Ld., Preference ...	161
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	5,830 bales.
Wheat	5,242 cwts.
Linseed	5,516 ,,
Rapeseed	4,523 ,,
Gingellyseed	474 ,,
Poppyseed	8,767 ,,
Groundnuts	52 ,,
Castorseed	4,975 ,,
Rice	135,530 ,,
Myrabollams	9,440 ,,
Cottonseed	8,149 ,,
Mowraseed	12 ,,
Gums	674 ,,
Jowar	270 ,,
Maize	nil.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th June, 1908, as compared with the statement of 30th May, 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	May 30. Rs.	June 6. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	46,04,871	37,97,206
Public Deposits at Branches ...	83,32,520	39,91,151
Other Deposits ...	7,50,77,220	7,60,41,408
Post Bills ...	13,409	23,409
Sundries ...	29,09,389	29,67,566
Rs...	11,06,37,389	10,65,20,740
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,11,57,011	1,18,84,045
Other authorised Securities.	15,69,068	15,16,171
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,78,62,632	2,84,84,280
Loans do. do.	2,45,85,015	2,57,34,259
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,94,55,710	1,81,43,029
Dead Stock ...	3,35,039	3,35,134
Stamps ...	4,508	4,924
Bullion ...	3,73,258	3,53,862
Balances with other Banks.	7,11,946	5,52,729
Sundries ...	5,99,753	6,40,076
Cash ...	2,39,83,419	1,88,72,231
	11,06,37,389	10,65,20,740

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	66
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 14 ,,	65 / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 ,,	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 ,,	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee...	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	300	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United...	250	250	20	xd 485
Century ...	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India ...	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,095
Coronation Mills....	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	275
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy...	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David ...	250	250	20	375
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress ...	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 60	490
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	742½
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3100
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	10
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen ...	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	850
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	555
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	xd 1,175
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi...	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile...	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India...	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance Co., Ld...	100	20	½	13
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,775
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15¼
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	310 / 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 70	xd. 330
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	70
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	2-2
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marchs and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 75 / Nil.	39 / 30
Syndicate ...				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 10 / dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 ,,	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 ,,	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 102

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S PERIL.

A Remedy Hard to Learn.

"One cannot look over the world and see the unrest in so many various regions without a serious fear that there are stormy times ahead for the British Empire; and the centre of it is the most important of her conquered colonies, India," writes the New York "Independent."

"There is no immediate or prospective danger in Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. Great Britain has learned her lesson well, and will never repeat her blunder which gave independence to the United States. She will allow her colonies of British blood and will to rule themselves. They will be practically as independent as if they were separate nations, and this allows them sentimental connection with the mother country.

THE NATIVES IN INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

"But it is different, far different, with India, and in a measure with South Africa. In both countries the natives outnumber overwhelmingly their British rulers. That makes no difference so long as they remain ignorant and therefore weak. But in India, as in Russia, education is rapidly advancing, and knowledge is power. Every evidence shows a general discontent, at least among the Hindus, with the British rule. The trust of the British is in the long antipathy between the sixty million Mohammedans and the nearly two hundred million Hindus. It was the cruel Mohammedan conquest that created that antipathy, but there are signs that old enemies may unite now against their common conqueror. While it is not true that the bulk of Hindus are violently opposed to the English to the limit of revolution, yet extremists are not few, and there is hostility of a milder sort with nearly all the rest; and it is a matter of experience that the movement is always in the radical direction.

"And all this is the fruit of education. Education teaches discontent. Every missionary school in India, as in Turkey, is necessarily a fomenter of discontent, and every Government school as well. That is what education is for. As soon as a people get education they want to better themselves and govern themselves. The English literature taught in every school is an engine of liberty. It must be that Hindus will be restive under foreign rule. Why should Europe rule Asia?

"But does not Great Britain rule India well? Doubtless better than she was ever ruled in her history before. There is less oppression, and we do not believe there are heavier taxes or more famines. The tax in India is but a third of what the Japanese have to pay. The famines, bad as they are, are not as bad as they are in China to-day, or as they used to be, if we can trust the old literature of India. Great Britain has supplied a magnificent system of highways and railroads. She is creating extensive systems of irrigation and planting forests which supply resources for the crowded population. The courts of India are admirable, and the poor get justice. Then why do the people complain?

FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

"It is not difficult to tell. It is not the British Government in India; it is the British people themselves. They rule the people fairly well, but they do not treat them well. The individual 'Britisher' meets the individual native with a kick or a stick. The Englishman in India looks down on the native as an inferior, to be treated with insolence or contempt. Insolence breeds hatred. The parallel is the way the negro is treated in our Southern States.

Now, can England change this hostile attitude? We might almost hope so if the Liberal Party could remain in power in Parliament for a good series of years; for that party, which represents the conscience rather than the dominion of Great Britain, has shown a desire to satisfy in a measure the legitimate aspirations of India by enlarging her measure of self-government, which is the only permanent condition, in India as well as in Canada, for the persistance of Greater Britain. But just now it looks as if the days of the Liberal Government were few. The last elections have gone against it. Not only so, but there is likely to be before long a new alignment of parties, with the Socialists and a big segment of the Labour vote on one side, and all the more sober elements of both the present parties against them. That would blot out the Liberals as a party, and they would be absorbed in the Conservative Party, by whatever name it might be called.

"In such a division we believe that for a generation this Conservative Party, which will include all who represent the present rulers of India, will be in the majority, and their policy will control, to the endangerment of British rule. For the time will come when India will not longer endure rule without full representation. Without both liberty and sympathy the days of Great Britain in India are numbered, and no huge army can prevent it. At present Lord Kitchener can quell any uprising, but he feels it now necessary to have his army almost on a war footing. Not a native, not even a Mohammedan, is allowed in the artillery, and every officer must keep himself within quick call in case of emergency.

IS THE WHITE MAN IMMUNE FROM CHRISTIANITY?

"And the conditions in South Africa, especially in Natal, are no better. The Zulus are a magnificent race of negroes, are getting education, and are demanding their rights. There are ten blacks to one white. They are not decreasing in numbers. They have real wrongs, and have the right to be angry. A commission has declared that these wrongs are serious. The remedy, the old remedy, seems so easy and is so hard—sympathy. Can no white man learn it, except by becoming a missionary? Or is the common white man immune from Christianity?"

A HISTORY of the rise, progress, and downfall of Buddhism in India, has just been published through the Presidency Jail Press, Calcutta, by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E., the well-known Tibetan Explorer. It is a Tibetan work named "Pag Lam Jon Zang," written by Sumpa Khan-Po-Yese Pal Jor, a Lama of Tibet, who lived between 1702 and 1775. Though Mr. Das does not give a translation of the work, the text of which he publishes in full, he has appended a good list of contents and a copious analytical index in English. The author appears to have been one of the most learned Lamas that Tibet has produced. He was a great writer on the astrology, astronomy and chronology of Tibet. The present work, which was probably his *magnum opus*, was completed in 1747 and, according to Mr. Chandra Das, besides sketching in great detail the history of Buddhism in India, China and Tibet, it contains a chronological table of important events and occurrences in Tibet up to his time. The table of contents includes numerous references to South India and its Kings. The work should prove most valuable for reconstructing the earlier history of Northern and Southern India.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE selection of Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne as second-in-command of the Channel Fleet, "on the promotion to the rank of Admiral of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Neville Custance," lends considerable weight to the report which prevails in service circles that Admiral E. J. Jeffreys, whose advancement to that rank announced will voluntarily retire almost immediately. This will give a step in rank to Sir Reginald Custance, and also create a second vacancy for a flag officer by promoting Rear-Admiral G. F. King-Hall, senior officer on the Coast of Ireland. Another resultant effect will be the advancement of the first of the 1899 list of captains, in the person of Captain C. H. Coke, commanding the Sheerness Gunnery School. When these changes take effect, H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg will head the Rear-Admirals' list, and may look forward to advancement in the immediate future. This, however, will not necessarily bring to a close his appointment as second-in-command of the Mediterranean Fleet, which he already holds with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral.

RELIEF CREWS FOR FOREIGN STATIONS.

Quite a large number of relief crews will leave the home ports for the China, Australian, and East India Stations after the summer manœuvres. It is somewhat surprising, however, to find that the "Fox" will not proceed here to relieve the "Highflyer" until so late a date, as it was understood a short time back, from answers given in the House of Commons, that the "Highflyer" had become a lame duck, owing to an accident in the engine-room. Presumably later reports received at Whitehall are more measuring as to the state of this flagship's machinery. The "Charybdis" will not leave England with the relief crew of the "Astrea" until after the manœuvres, but the latter vessel will not have completed a two-year commission before September next. On completion of the manœuvres the "Gibralter" will start for Australia with relief crews for the "Challenger," "Prometheus," Sydney Reserve, and miscellaneous ratings; and the "Crescent" will take out reliefs to the China Station for the "Alacrity," "Cadmus," "Clio," and "Kinsha," and half-crew for the "Tamar." Arrangements will be made as far as possible for all the relief crews to have their drafting leave before the manœuvres so that the men, apparently, are needed to man during manœuvres the ships that are detailed to take them abroad at the termination of the combined summer excercises under Lord Charles Beresford in the North Sea. Ships of the "Gibraltar" and "Crescent" class are frequently chosen for relief crew voyages, on account of their general suitability for this purpose. "Fighting troopers" were decided upon many years ago now.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BRANCH.

The classes of boy telegraphists which have been under training on board the "Impregnable" at Devonport, will in future be drafted straight to sea-going ships as they become available for the work of the fleet. Many of these boys were originally drawn direct from the post-office department as recruits for the wireless telegraphy class of the Navy, and the Admiralty thus became possessed of lads who started with a good knowledge of telegraphy work. So far these boys have fulfilled expectations, and they are turning out good operaters. At present the boys are being distributed evenly among the three home port divisions as they complete their course of instruction in the training ship; but in future the first class finished will be drafted as supernumeraries to complete their training in the ships of the Channel Fleet and First Cruiser Squadron. The following classes will be sent in rotation to the Nore Division of the Home Fleet and Fifth Cruiser Squadron, the Mediterranean Fleet and Third Cruiser Squadron, and the Atlantic Fleet and Second Cruiser Squadron, the same rotation being followed with subsequent classes. This will certainly give the lads some practical wireless work, and prepare them for this important work of the Navy by the time they attain the rating of ordinary telegraphists, and are drafted out for the general work of the fleet. The Admiralty are to be congratulated on the rapid way this new branch has been formed, as well as on its present advanced state of efficiency. The personnel of the branch has been carefully chosen, and the apparatus is kept up to date.

MOTOR-CYCLES FOR UMPIRES.

Now that another manœuvre season is close at hand something may be said as to the use of motor cars and motor bicycles by the umpire staff. By the use of them umpiring has been greatly facilitated, and officers engaged on the duty are enabled rapidly to pass from one side to the other, and to appreciate the situation far better than was possible before motor cars were used for military purposes. A caution is requisite. The remark is sometimes heard that even mounted troops are slow in their movements. Umpires who use motor cars may perhaps lose an exact sense of time and distance, and so fail to realise the time it takes well-mounted troops to move from point to point. In the case of mounted umpires this does not occur, but all that is necessary is that the use of motors should not tempt umpires to forget what is possible to cavalry for the field, because obviously a correct appreciation of time and distance counts for much in the efficiency of an officer. It has sometimes been said that not all officers of cavalry nowadays understand the art of bringing their troops quickly along without distressing the horses. We are inclined to say that this is a misapprehension. The marching of cavalry cannot be learned from books; it requires constant practice and study, and diaries of the work done, forward for the inspection and remarks of the brigade commander, would be an excellent means of illustrating the difficulties and making good any defects.

A SPECIAL POINT.

One singular point is that this national military training is to be "authorised," which would seem to imply the power of discretion on the part of somebody; but the fact is that the real essence is compulsion, or conscription if the word is liked better. The Territorial soldier, like his predecessor the Volunteer serves out of patriotism and the love of soldiering combined with the desire to do something for his country. He willingly gives up to it all the time he can spare, and deserves the utmost credit for what he does. But if, instead of being this free being, he were a conscript for a certain number of days in the year, he would be a very inferior man, and would not possess the qualities of efficiency of the Volunteer. Moreover, we have to remember that such a measure would radically affect the recruiting of the Regular Army. There is nothing in the Bill to show how this difficulty would be met. Yet if we are to have a Territorial Army by compulsion we are not likely to get the Regular Army of our need. The Swiss system has many merits, but we cannot see that it meets our case, and if we ever have to resort to universal service, that step will have to be taken after a full consideration of many serious problems arising from our insular position and our world-wide responsibilities. Obviously, the strategy of the British Empire, and therefore its organisation, must differ profoundly from that of Switzerland, which is taken as the basis or model of the scheme embodied in the National Military Training Bill.

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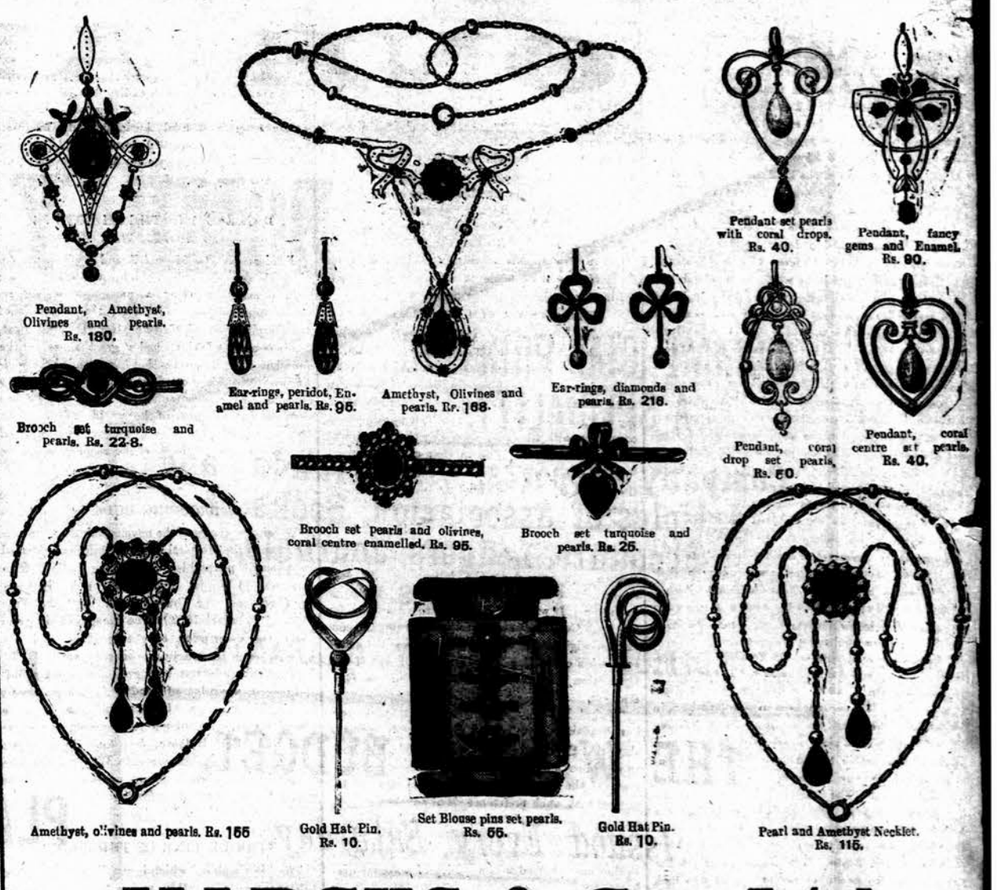
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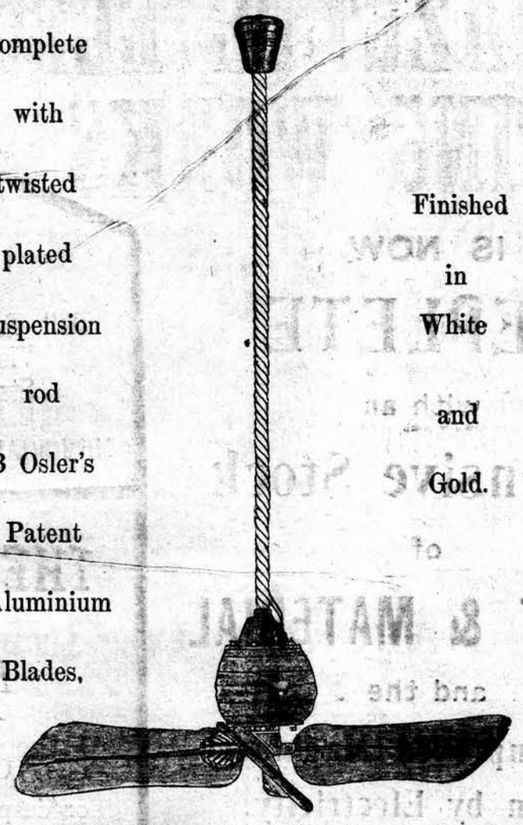

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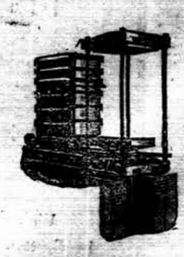

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